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KINGSBURY

THE ancient English family name Kingsbury, originally spelled Kyngesbury, is derived from Cyngesburk, meaning a stronghold. It belongs to the class known as place names and in this case designates residence in a parish of the name. Parishes named Kingsbury are located in Warwick, Middlesex and Somerset Counties.

The early Saxon origin of the name is traced to the Countess Godiva and her husband Leofric, Earl of Mercia, direct descendant of the Saxon Kings of Mercia, from whom the Kingsbury branch of Warwickshire is descended. Their granddaughter married Turchil de Arden, a knight in the entourage of William the Conqueror and his granddaughter married Peter de Bracebridge.

Kingsbury Hall was the residence of the Bracebridges and in the church of Kingsbury their coat-of-arms may be seen impaled with that of the Francis family, which is described as follows: "A chevron argent between three eagles displayed gules."

The old Kingsbury coat-of-arms, claimed by the Honorable Andrew Kingsbury of Hartford, Connecticut, about 1800 bears the same charges, but

the eagles displayed are azure instead of gules. It is not known where these arms were obtained. Frederick John Kingsbury, LL.D., who in collaboration with Mary Kingsbury Talcott compiled "The Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury of Ipswich and Haverhill, Massachusetts," published in 1905, strongly disclaimed the right of the Kingsbury family to bear arms. In the Kingsbury genealogy the description of every known Kingsbury coat-of-arms is given and if the Kingsburys of today were entitled to bear arms, it would be impossible to determine which, if any, would be correct.

John de Kyngesbury was of Great Cornard, Suffolkshire, where he held the Wattyscraft and died in 1539. From him the line is traced continuously and unbroken to the present time. John de Kyngesbury is undoubtedly the founder of the Suffolk branch from which Henry Kingsbury, progenitor of the line hereinafter under consideration, is descended.

In America, where the family has been located since 1630, Kingsburys have distinguished themselves in every war in which the country has been engaged. Many fought in the early French and Indian War and more than fifty served in the Revolution. New England men and women of the

name of Kingsbury have been prominent in all walks of life since the early Colonial days and the many excellent qualities that have been their inheritance are ably summed up in the following paragraph written by Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Connecticut, in his preface to "The Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury of Ipswich and Haverhill, Massachusetts":

"In investigating the family history the Kingsburys appear to have been an eminently respectable people occupying a prominent and often a leading place in the communities where they dwelt; conservative, of sound sense and judgment, and having a keen sense of humor; peacemakers and peace-lovers; not litigious, preferring rather to suffer wrong than to do wrong; good advisors, relied on by all their neighbors, dependable in all things; not ambitious, never striving to lead, but not shirking responsibility when put upon them; not often reaching very conspicuous positions in church or state, but frequently filling offices of much responsibility and usefulness; in short, most excellent citizens. There seems to have been a strong military tendency in the family, and in this profession it has won its greatest distinction; but in theology, medicine and law it has a good record. Of course, to all these characteristics there have been exceptions, but the record is creditable. May it long continue."

HENRY KINGSBURY, first of the name in New England, was born in England. He lived near

Winthrop in the parish of Assington. He came to America in 1630 in the "Talbot," one of the ships of Governor Winthrop's fleet. Several references to Henry Kingsbury are found in the Governor Winthrop Papers published by the Massachusetts Historical Society from which it appears that an intimate friendship existed between the two men. Governor Winthrop wrote to his wife from "aboard the 'Arbella,' riding at the Cowes, March 28, 1630," just before the departure from England, "Henry Kingsbury hath a child or two in the 'Talbot' sick with the measles, but like to do well." After his arrival in America Governor Winthrop wrote to his son, John Winthrop, on June or July 23, 1630, from Charlestown and mentions that "Henry Kingsbury hath appointed money to be paid to him," (John Winthrop), which proves that Henry Kingsbury arrived in this country. Further proof of this is given in a letter from John Winthrop to his father in which he stated that "Goodman Kingsbury" was a witness to a document.

Henry Kingsbury married, in England in 1621, Margaret Alabaster, widow of Thomas Alabaster of Assington and a first cousin of Governor Winthrop. The question as to whether Henry Kings-

bury died in this country or returned to England, whether he left any children in this country, or whether the children referred to as being sick on the "Talbot" in March, 1630, died then, or later, has never been determined. It is a fact, however, that no record of his death or of the administration of his estate has ever been found. It is not definitely known if he was married twice. In the Parish Register of Assington the following entry is found among the marriages: "1621, Henerie Kingsberie and Margaret Alabaster, the 18th of May," and among the baptisms two children of Henry and Margaret Kingsbury are found: "1622, James Kingsberie, the sonne of Henrie Kingsberie and Margaret, his wife, the first of September"; and "1624, Sarah Kingsbury, the daughter of Henry Kingsbury and Margrett, his wife, the first of August."

From the foregoing it is obvious that Henry Kingsbury (of whom further), progenitor of the line hereinafter dealt with, who was born in 1615 could not have been the son of Henry and Margaret (Alabaster) Kingsbury, who were married in 1621. It is possible, however, that Margaret Alabaster was Henry Kingsbury's second wife, as there is record of a Henry Kingsbury, who on December 5, 1613,

at Stoke by Neyland, County Suffolk, married Jane Waryn and that they were the parents of Henry Kingsbury of Ipswich and Haverhill.

HENRY KINGSBURY was born in Suffolk in 1615 and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 1, 1687. He was a commoner in Ipswich in 1641 and subscribed two shillings to the Major Denison fund, December 19, 1648. On February 8 in the same year he sold his farm of 32 acres in Ipswich to Thomas Safford for five pounds, which, however, does not prove that he then left Ipswich, for in the same year he bought "house and land on High Street in Ipswich," from Daniel Ladd of Haverhill. On August 30, 1660, he sold this property to Robert Ladd. Henry Kingsbury was one of the inhabitants of Ipswich who signed a petition on May 17, 1658, stating that they have all taken the oath of fidelity, but are not freemen. They claimed the right to vote in town affairs which had been questioned in town meeting. In 1661-62-63 he was overseer "for Pentucket side," of fences and highways in Rowley. His farm was located on the Merrimac in that part of Rowley afterwards called Bradford. On March 3, 1667-68 "it was voted and granted that Henry Kingsbury shall have ten acres of land which is to

be laid out unto him, adjoining to Mr. Ward's farm, to the west of Hawke's meadow path, not prejudicing any other man." In 1669 he gave a deposition in court and stated that he was 54 years old.

Henry Kingsbury married Susannah (surname unknown). She died in Haverhill, February 21, 1678-9. The inventory of his estate was taken October 10, 1687, and amounted to forty pounds, nineteen shillings and six pence.

Children:

(1) John, died January 23, 1670-71; married, in 1666, Elizabeth Button, born in Ipswich in 1645, died December 20, 1677, daughter of Matthias and Lettyce Button of Haverhill.

(2) Ephraim, killed May 2, 1676, in Haverhill by the Indians during King Philip's War.

(3) Susannah, married January 29, 1661-2, Joseph Pike of Newbury, Massachusetts, killed by the Indians September 4, 1694, son of Captain John and Mary Pike.

(4) James, born in 1654; married, January 6, 1673, Sarah Button, born in 1650, daughter of Matthias and Lettyce Button of Haverhill.

(5) Joseph, of whom further.

(6) Samuel, born about 1659, ded in Haverhill, September 26, 1698; married, November 5,

1679, Huldah Corliss, born in Haverhill, November 18, 1661, daughter of George and Joanna (Davis) Corliss.

(7) Thomas, married (first) June 29, 1691, Deborah Eastman; (second) January 19, 1702, Sarah Haines.

(8) Eunice, married April 16, 1678, James White.

Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, son of Henry and Susannah Kingsbury, was born in Haverhill in 1656 and died in Norwich West Farms, Connecticut, April 9, 1741. He took the oath of allegiance November 26, 1677. It appears he was a surveyor as he testified that on September 17, 1685, he and William Neff were requested by Thomas Woodbury and Josiah Beason to measure "a certayne parcell of upland and meadow" in Ipswich and "ye measure of work above named wee did according to our best skill and judgment." He was elected selectman in Haverhill, March, 1697, and served until 1706. On March 4, 1700, he was chosen tithing man and also served as fence-viewer for the town. He was elected constable for the west part of Haverhill March 2, 1702-3.

Joseph Kingsbury was employed as a bookkeeper by Captain Simon Wainwright, a merchant in

Haverhill. The latter was killed by the Indians and his house was burned in 1708. On June 14, 1708, Joseph Kingsbury removed with his family to Norwich, Connecticut, and settled in that part of the town, then called West Farms, now Franklin, where he erected his dwelling upon Middle or Center Hill. This property remained in the Kingsbury family until 1870, when it was bought by John G. Cooley of New York for his son, who had married a daughter of Colonel Thomas H. C. Kingsbury.

Joseph Kingsbury was appointed Ensign of the Trainband in the West Society in Norwich in 1719 and Lieutenant in October, 1727. He was chairman of the meeting at which the ecclesiastical society of the West Farms was organized in 1716, and one of the eight pillars of the church. He was also one of the eight men who drew up the Covenant of the Church in 1718 and one of the first two deacons chosen October 8, 1718. He and his wife were admitted to the Church by letter January 4, 1718.

Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury married, April 2, 1679, in Haverhill, Love Ayer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Ayer. (*See Ayer Line.*)

Both were buried in the old burying ground in Franklin, where their tombstones still stand.

Children, all born in Haverhill:

(1) Joseph, of whom further.

(2) Nathaniel, born August 23, 1684, died in Andover, Connecticut, September 18, 1763; married, in 1709, Hannah Denison, born in 1689, died May 14, 1772, daughter of John and Ruth (Ayer) Denison of Ipswich.

(3) Elizabeth, born May 10, 1686, died May 24, 1686.

(4) Mary, born October 19, 1687, died December 6, 1714; married, in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 14, 1712, Stephen Bingham, born April 30, 1690, died in Andover, March 23, 1770, son of Thomas and Mary (Rudd) Bingham of Windham, Connecticut.

(5) Elizabeth, born October 16, 1693, died August 21, 1751; married, in Lebanon, August 19, 1717, Samuel Ashley, baptized in Hartford, Connecticut, February 26, 1687, died February 12, 1771, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Wadsworth) Ashley of Hartford.

(6) Susannah, born September 24, 1695; married, December 28, 1713, Jonathan Ladd of Tolland, born April 13, 1682, in Haverhill, son of Samuel and Martha (Corliss) Ladd.

KINGSBURY

Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Joseph and Love (Ayer) Kingsbury, was born in Haverhill, June 22, 1682, and died in Norwich, December 1, 1757. He accompanied his father in 1708 from Haverhill to Norwich West Farms, where he acquired considerable property. He held many town offices and was prominent in military affairs, serving as ensign of the Trainband in 1721, as lieutenant in 1729 and as captain in 1748. He was elected selectman of Norwich in 1723 and held this position for several years. He was a deputy to the General Assembly in 1731, 1734, 1738, 1739 and 1742 and served on the committee appointed by the General Assembly in May, 1739 "to repair to the society on the east side of the great river in Hartford, and to affix a place for the building a new meetinghouse on." He was admitted by letter to the church in West Farms, January 4, 1718, and his wife was admitted by profession of faith, March 22, 1719. He was one of the eight pillars of the church and was appointed deacon February 20, 1735.

Deacon Joseph Kingsbury married, February 5, 1705, Ruth Denison, daughter of John Denison, Jr., and Ruth Ayer of Ipswich. (*See Denison Line.*)

He was buried in the old burying ground in Franklin, where his tombstone has been preserved.

Children:

(1) Ephraim, born in Haverhill, January 4, 1706, died November 17, 1772, buried in the Franklin burying ground; married, July 3, 1728, Martha Smith, born in Norwich West Farms, November 26, 1710, where she died October 24, 1771, daughter of Obadiah and Martha (Abell) Smith.

(2) Hannah, born in Norwich West Farms March 6, 1708, died March 16, 1770, while on a visit in Bennington, Vermont; married, October 11, 1727, Captain Jacob Hyde, born January 20, 1703, died in Norwich West Farms, January 22, 1782, son of Thomas and Mary (Backus) Hyde.

(3) Love, born in Norwich West Farms, February 23, 1710, died in Bozrah, Connecticut, December 29, 1778; married, November 3, 1732, Josiah Backus, born October 10, 1710, died in Bozrah, June 18, 1779, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tracy) Backus of Norwich West Farms.

(4) Ruth, born February 24, 1712, in Norwich West Farms, where she died November 13, 1769; married, January 28, 1734, Joshua Edgerton, born in 1778, died in Norwich West Farms, March 6, 1779.

(5) Joseph, born in Norwich West Farms, February 27, 1714, died in Pomfret, October 27, 1788; married, in Norwich West Farms, March 28, 1738, Deliverance Squire, born in 1716, died October 31, 1782.

(6) Ebenezer, born in Norwich West Farms, February 11, 1716, died in Coventry, Connecticut, September 6, 1800; married, November 28, 1743, Priscilla Kingsbury, born in 1723, died January 31, 1805, daughter of Nathaniel Kingsbury.

(7) Eleazar, born in Norwich West Farms, February 7, 1718, died in Tolland, Connecticut, October 6, 1785; married (first), July 20, 1742, Freelove Rust, born May 25, 1724, died December 15, 1757, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Hawkins) Rust of Coventry; married (second), May 6, 1762, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell of Ellington, Connecticut.

(8) Eunice, born in Norwich West Farms in 1720, died December 7, 1751; married, February 17, 1740, Jabez Backus, born August, 1712, died in Bozrah, July 15, 1761, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tracy) Backus.

(9) Grace, born in Norwich West Farms, October 4, 1722, died August 18, 1729.

(10) Daniel, born in Norwich West Farms, December 14, 1724, died December 17, 1760; married, January 19, 1747, Abigail Bushnell Barstow, born February 16, 1726, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Barstow.

(11) Talitha, born in Norwich West Farms, October 7, 1726, died in Windham, January 18, 1789; married, in Lebanon, February 3, 1746, Zaccheus Waldo of Windham, born July 19, 1725, died September 10, 1810, in Scotland, Connecticut, son of Edward and Thankful (Dimock) Waldo.

(12) Irene, born in Norwich West Farms, March 13, 1729; unmarried.

(13) Nathaniel, of whom further.

NATHANIEL KINGSBURY, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury, was born February 7, 1730, in Norwich, West Farms, now Franklin, Connecticut, where he died December 15, 1784. He inherited land from his father and resided on the property which then became known as Kingsbury Hill.

Nathaniel Kingsbury married, September 4, 1755, Sarah Hill, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Hancock) Hill. (*See Hill Line.*) He, his wife and son, Colonel Jacob Kingsbury, were buried in the old burying ground in Franklin, where their tombstones may still be seen.

Children:

(1) Jacob, of whom further.

(2) Sarah, born in Franklin, August 12, 1758, died December 10, 1831; married, October 4, 1788, Dr. Benjamin Ellis, born in Norwich, West Farms, in 1752, died October 29, 1825, son of Reverend John and Bethiah Ellis.

(3) Nathaniel, born April 17, 1760, in Franklin, where he died December 8, 1784; unmarried.

(4) John, of whom further.

(5) Joseph, born in Franklin January 5, 1764, died December 24, 1783; unmarried.

(6) Charles, born in Franklin February 7, 1767, died in New Haven, while attending Yale College, January 22, 1789.

(7) Tabitha Hill, born in Franklin April 2, 1770, died February 1, 1787.

(8) Bethia Hill, born in Franklin March 8, 1772, died in Somers, Connecticut, February 24, 1790.

(9) William Howe, born February 16, 1775, in Franklin, where he died February 26, 1777.

Colonel Jacob Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hill) Kingsbury, was born July 6, 1756, in Franklin, Connecticut, where he died July 1, 1837.

He entered the Continental Army under his cousin, Captain Asa Kingsbury, July 11, 1775. He became a Corporal, September 29, 1775, and was assigned to the Massachusetts camp in Roxbury. He

served as Sergeant in Captain Huntington's Company at New York in August and September, 1776, and later joined Colonel Huntington's regiment as a private at Camp Connecticut on the Hudson, having procured the money to buy an outfit by going on a privateering expedition out of New London from May 8, to September 26, 1777, in the schooner "Spy."

He was commissioned Ensign April 26, 1780, and marched to Virginia with the picked body of men chosen by Lafayette for the southern campaign. At the close of the war he was promoted to Lieutenant and assigned to the western army, where he continued in active service for fourteen years and earned subsequent promotions to Captain and Major. He distinguished himself by defending Fort Harmar with a small number of men against a large body of Indians. The following General Order bears witness to his courage and ability and illustrates the dangers and hardships of the early border service:

Fort Washington, 14th January, 1791.

"Extract from General Orders:

"The General is highly pleased with the cool and spirited conduct displayed by Lieut. Kingsbury in repulsing a body of about 300 savages, who surrounded Dunlap's

station on Monday morning last and besieged it, endeavoring to set it on fire with their arrows, and keeping up heavy fire against his small party for the space of twenty-five hours.

"The spirited defense made by Lieut. Kingsbury with so small a force as 35 men total, old and young, sick and well, and in such bad works, reflects the greatest credit upon him and his party. The General returns his thanks to him, and directs that the Adjutant transmit him a copy of these orders by the first conveyance.

Jos. Harmar, Brig. General."

Colonel Kingsbury returned to Connecticut on a furlough in 1799, and spent the following two years in the recruiting service. In 1802 he was again ordered to the frontier, and stationed among the Creek Indians in Georgia. Towards the close of 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and transferred to the Western Army at Mackinaw and later to the Southwest, where he remained for several years. During that time he was stationed at Bellefontaine at the mouth of the Missouri River, and at Fort Adams on the Mississippi. In 1809 he was promoted to Colonel of the First Infantry. His services in the southwest covered the years during which Aaron Burr figured largely in that section. From Colonel Kingsbury's letters and memoirs it appears that he always regarded Burr, who often called at head-

quarters, with suspicion and that during the time he was in command at New Orleans, he was somewhat aware of the conspiracy. He stated that he at the time did not know whom to trust and that he confided his suspicions to his wife whom he virtually placed in command of the fort while he visited other ports on the river north of New Orleans and prepared plans for preventing the conspirators from taking possession of the fort in case of uprising. During the War of 1812, Colonel Kingsbury was stationed at Detroit and later at New London and Newport. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Eastern Division of the Army and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he retired, having served forty years in the military service of his country. He spent the remainder of his life on his estate of about 400 acres in Franklin, which had been in the Kingsbury family since 1708.

Colonel Kingsbury was a man of a genial and kindly nature, and he was held in high esteem by his neighbors. His high sense of honor and the sterling qualities which so strikingly exemplified his military career, also won for him universal respect and esteem in private life. In the Senate of the

United States in January, 1828, General William H. Harrison, later President of the United States, said of him:

"The first captain under whom I served, than whom Sparta nor Rome never produced a better soldier, informed me that he joined General Washington's army with a portmanteau filled with clothing, which becoming the common property of his brother officers, the stock was soon so reduced that the portmanteau was dispensed with, and the remains of his wardrobe carried in the knapsack of a soldier."

Colonel Kingsbury was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

He married, November 24, 1799, Sarah Palmer Ellis, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Rosanna (Thayer) Ellis, of Franklin. She was born June 17, 1778, and died December 16, 1857.

Children:

(1) Eliza Rosanna, born in Franklin, September 28, 1800, died November 3, 1800.

(2) James Wilkinson, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 28, 1801, died in St. Louis, Missouri, June 25, 1853. Graduated from West Point in 1823 and served with distinction in the Black Hawk War. Resigned from active service in 1836 and became keeper of the United States Military stores in St.

Louis. Married, May 25, 1830, Julia Antoinette Cabanné, born July 18, 1809, died March 15, 1836, daughter of John Pierre and Julia (Gratiot) Cabanné.

(3) Julia Ann, born in Mackinaw, Michigan, November 2, 1804, died in Lenox, Ohio, October 4, 1861; married Asa Hartshorn, born July 13, 1800, died July 15, 1884, son of Eli and Elizabeth (Sumner) Hartshorn.

(4) Thomas Humphrey Cushing, born in New Orleans, December 23, 1806, died in Franklin, Connecticut, August 7, 1880. Served in the Civil War as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Connecticut Vols. and later as Colonel of the Eleventh Connecticut Vols. Member of the Legislature from Franklin in 1869, 1872, 1873. Married, May 4, 1834, Prudence (Ray) Stanton, born September 28, 1810, died November 24, 1872, buried in Franklin, widow of John Stanton of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and daughter of James and Caroline D. Ray of Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

(5) William Eustis, born in Detroit, Michigan, November 1, 1809, died in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1835. He was collector of the port of Prusque Isle, Erie. Married, April 23, 1835, Jane A. C. Moore.

(6) Benjamin Ellis, born September 25, 1812, died March 29, 1813.

(7) Sarah Hill, born July 20, 1815, died February 10, 1840.

(8) Charles Ellis, born July 12, 1818, died June 9, 1837. When 18 years of age received a citizen's appointment in the Second Regiment, United States Dragoons, which was authorized by Congress during General Jackson's administration in 1836. Joined his regiment in Florida during the Seminole War, and saw service in the Everglades, where he contracted a fever from which he died. Unmarried.

Judge John Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hill) Kingsbury, was born in Norwich, West Farms, December 30, 1761, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 26, 1844. He prepared for Yale College under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Charles Backus, a well known clergyman of Somers, Connecticut. Yale College was closed at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and he enlisted as a marine on board a privateer, sailing from New London. He took part in capturing two prizes. He was taken seriously ill on the last voyage but upon his recovery entered Yale College and graduated with the class of 1786. He then became assistant to Mr. Joseph Badger, principal of the Waterbury Academy, established by Mr. Badger the previous year. In 1788 he entered the law offices of Judge Reeve of Litchfield, Connecticut, under whom he studied until 1790 when he was admitted to the bar.

He began to practice in Waterbury in 1791, and at once assumed a leading position in town affairs. He was elected town clerk in 1793, and held the office until 1818. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1796 to 1830 and represented his district in the State Legislature from 1796 until 1813. In 1801 he succeeded Judge Hopkins as judge of the county court and as judge of probate. He served as county judge until 1820 and as judge of the probate court until 1832, when disqualified by age. His benevolences, his understanding sympathy and his fairness were attributes which won for him the reputation of a "just and wise judge."

The following is quoted from Dr. Henry Bronson's "History of Waterbury":

"He acquired in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived. He held many public offices and always discharged his duties ably, faithfully and acceptably. From the death of Judge Hopkins to the time of his decease no man in the town was more honored, respected and beloved. Judge Kingsbury was a popular man, but he became so in consequence of the benevolence of his character, his kindly sympathies, his agreeable manners and many excellent qualities. He never sacrificed principle or consistency. He was a good neighbor and a trusty friend. Lively in his manner, easy in conversation, often facetious in his remarks, his com-

pany was sought by persons of all ages and classes. His long aquiline nose, the benevolent smile which usually played upon his countenance and his winning way can never be forgotten by those who knew him."

Judge John Kingsbury married, November 6, 1794, Mercy (or Marcia) Bronson, daughter of Deacon Stephen and Sarah (Hummaston) Bronson. (*See Bronson Line.*)

Children:

(1) Charles Denison, of whom further.

(2) Julius Jesse Bronson, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 18, 1797, died in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1856; married, June 19, 1825, Jane Creed Stebbins, born March 13, 1810, died January 16, 1892, daughter of Henry Stebbins.

(3) John Southmayd, born November 18, 1801, in Waterbury, died June 10, 1888, in East Bloomfield, New York; married, January 25, 1827, Abby Hewes Hayden, born November 27, 1804, died November 5, 1898, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Shepard) Hayden.

(4) Sarah Susannah, born November 6, 1807, in Waterbury, died May 28, 1841; married, December 17, 1828, William Brown, born June 16, 1804, died March 3, 1881, son of Deacon James and Lavinia (Welton) Brown.

Charles Denison Kingsbury, son of Judge John and Mercy (Bronson) Kingsbury, was born November 7, 1795, in Waterbury, where he died January 16, 1890. He received his education in the schools of Waterbury and in the private school conducted by the Reverend Daniel Parker in Sharon and when seventeen years old obtained a position as clerk in a store in Waterbury. He became seriously ill early in 1814 from an affection of the lungs but he recovered and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Edward Field. Although he never practiced the profession, the title of Doctor, which he acquired at that time, clung to him throughout life. He traveled on horseback from Waterbury to New London and rode all day in sight of Hardy's fleet which afterwards attacked Stonington, an experience which, in later life, he took great delight in relating. In the fall of 1814 he was employed by Burtin and Leavenworth and spent the winter traveling in the south with Mr. Leavenworth selling clocks. He severed his connection with Burtin and Leavenworth the following year and traveled in the southern states for the publishing house, Mitchell, Ames and White of Philadelphia, selling law and medical books. He spent a year in Richmond and vicinity and made many lifelong friends among the

leading members of the legal and medical professions. He always referred to this experience as a pleasant and profitable one.

He returned to Waterbury in 1820 and in the same year moved to Philadelphia, as representative of the button manufacturing company, Lewis, Griley and Lewis of Naugatuck. He came back to Waterbury in 1821 and leased the store in which he had formerly worked as a clerk. This step marks the beginning of his conspicuously successful career. He eventually purchased the store and soon came to be considered a power in the mercantile and financial circles of the city. As his business and resources increased, he engaged in a number of industrial enterprises and met with success in all his undertakings. He was a shoe and harness manufacturer and the owner of a button factory on the Mad River. He inherited much valuable property from his father and purchased considerably more, which made him financially independent, and when ill health compelled him to retire from active business in 1840, he was able to gratify his desire to live a quiet life and devote his time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Kingsbury held several public offices and kept in his house on North Main Street many valu-

able papers and records left by his father. This led to an important discovery in 1890 when his son, Frederick J. Kingsbury, LL.D., found a document relating to the settlement of Mattatuck as well as thousands of other papers, Indian deeds and a very valuable paper relating to the houses of 1681. The older papers had been handed down from one town clerk to another until in 1793 they came to Judge John Kingsbury who, during a lifetime of public service, also accumulated many valuable documents.

The document referred to above and which is herein reproduced contains the "Articles of Agreement and Association Adopted By The Planters of Mattatuck" and is dated June 6, 1674. It was originally written on three sheets of paper which were afterwards sewed together and 39 names are signed to it.

This paper is especially noteworthy as it contains the signature of all the members of the committee and also because it is the only one relating to Mattatuck during the first three years of its existence as a plantation.

Mr. Kingsbury became a member of the First Congregational Church in 1816, and was active in

the parish throughout his life. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the church and also the oldest native born citizen in Waterbury. Notwithstanding his delicate health and great age, he retained his faculties to the very end and kept his accounts as he had done all his life, the last entry being made five days before his death. He died in his home on North Main Street in which he had lived nearly sixty years and which was built by his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bronson.

The following is quoted from the *Waterbury American* of January 17, 1890, and is a comprehensive review of the life and character of Charles Denison Kingsbury:

"A life so quiet and inconspicuous as Mr. Kingsbury's calls for little comment. It was full of activity but altogether unobtrusive. He fulfilled, with great fidelity, the various duties of a citizen, a church member, a householder and a neighbor; but did it in so unostentatious and simple a way, that the impression he made upon the community did not serve as a measure of his ability and breadth. Not alone in his Puritan simplicity but in his clear-headedness, and intellectual strength, he was a fine representative of the older generation of New England men. While indifferent to many of the modern novelties and notions, he had a clear appreciation of what was really valuable in our modern life, and was prompt to place himself in sympathy with it. He did not produce

upon those who talked with him the impression that he was being left behind in the movements of events; he was a man of the times. At the same time he delighted in the memories of the past. His memory was good and his conversational gifts were of a high order; so that it was a real pleasure to sit beside him and look upon his vivid word pictures of the days that are no more. The lessons of such a life cannot be measured off or numbered, and they are of a kind that would gain but little heed from this busy world of ours. But we cannot but regret that there are so few today who covet that life of simplicity and quiet peace which Mr. Kingsbury through all these years has so beautifully illustrated."

Charles Denison Kingsbury married, March 5, 1821, Eliza Leavenworth, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Fanny (Johnson) Leavenworth. (*See Leavenworth Line.*)

Children:

(1) Frederick John, of whom further.

(2) Sarah Leavenworth, born April 1, 1840, died March 25, 1905; married, February 24, 1863, Franklin Carter, born in Waterbury, September 30, 1837, died November 22, 1919, son of Deacon Preserve Wood and Ruth (Holmes) Carter. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale in 1855, but left in 1857 because of ill health. After three years of travel and study abroad, he entered Williams College in 1860

and graduated in 1862. He studied abroad during 1863 and was Professor of Latin and French from 1865 until 1872 at Williams College. In 1872 he was elected Professor of the German language and literature in Yale College and spent another year in study in Berlin, preparatory to beginning his duties in this position. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1881 and during the same year was elected President of Williams College. He resigned this position in 1901, but continued as Acting President until 1902. He was a trustee of the Andover Theological Seminary and of Clark School for the Deaf in Northampton and became President of the latter in 1896. He was the first President of the Modern Languages Association of America and also of the Berkshire Congregational Club, President of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and presidential elector of the first district of Massachusetts. He contributed many articles to the "New Englander" and to the "Transactions" of the American Philological Society, and also to the publications of the Modern Language Association. In 1877 he published an edition of Goethe's "Iphigenie," with notes, and in 1892 a "Life of Mark Hopkins."

Children:

(I) Charles Frederick, born in Paris, France, August 10, 1864.

(II) Alice Ruth, born in Williamstown, September 17, 1865; married, July 25, 1903, Paul F. Ransom of Buffalo, New York.

(III) Edward Perkins, born in Williamstown, April 13, 1870, physician in Cleveland, Ohio; married, April 18, 1900, Sarah Rathbon Sherman.

Child:

(i) Ruth Sherman, born May 8, 1902.

(IV) Franklin, born in New Haven, September 20, 1878.

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY, son of Charles Denison and Eliza (Leavenworth) Kingsbury, was born in Waterbury, January 1, 1823, and died at his summer home "The Lindens" in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 30, 1910. Conservatism, keen judgment and splendid executive ability, predominating traits of his distinguished ancestry, were his inheritance to a marked degree. He made use of these talents to such good purpose that he became a potent and constructive factor in the material and

civic development of his native city and a power in industrial and financial circles in New England.

His childhood was spent on his father's farm and he received the most careful training from his mother, a woman of a cultured and refined nature, well versed in art, science and literature. She constituted herself his teacher and from her he received his elementary training and acquired the literary taste that was to be so strong an influence throughout his life. When he was seventeen years old his uncle, the Reverend Abner J. Leavenworth, of Virginia, a man of high scholastic attainments, undertook to supervise his further education and he spent the next eighteen months in the South. During this period his remarkable talent for writing became apparent. He wrote a series of thoughtful and forceful articles on current events which were published by the *Virginia Times* of Warrenton and the *Intelligencer* of Petersburg, Virginia. Even at this early age his writings showed a clear, logical mind and an unusual grasp of affairs.

Upon his return to his home, he entered the Waterbury Academy, where the Reverend Seth Fuller, a man of strong personality and wide knowledge, soon recognized his exceptional talent and did

much to further its development. After completing the required course at the Academy, Mr. Kingsbury matriculated at Yale College, where his record is an outstanding one. He was a frequent contributor to the Yale Literary Magazine and won the high regard of his professors and classmates. He graduated in 1846 and delivered the class oration which was printed in pamphlet form. He then entered Yale Law School and later studied in the offices of the Hon. Charles G. Loring of Boston. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1847, and then read law in the offices of the Hon. Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford after which he was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1848. He opened his law office in Waterbury in 1849.

Mr. Kingsbury was successful from the start and undoubtedly would have become one of the leading lawyers in Connecticut if chance and circumstances had not turned his steps in another direction. He was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature in 1850, and served as a member of the committee on banking. The idea of organizing a Savings Bank in Waterbury took shape in his mind. With him, to think was to act, and he at once procured a charter for the Waterbury Savings Bank

and was elected treasurer of the institution. He managed its affairs from that time until his death.

People in general were skeptical about the success of the venture and "doubted if its deposits would ever reach $100,000." In 1896, under the wise guidance of Mr. Kingsbury, deposits totalled $3,400,000. The bank, one of the strongest in the State, has been of inestimable benefit and value to the working people of Waterbury, who constitute the majority of its depositors.

Although Mr. Kingsbury did not immediately give up his law practice, his main interest was now in the banking field and when in 1853, in company with Mr. Abram Ives, he founded the Citizens Bank, he closed his law offices permanently. The Citizens Bank, established under the general banking law then in force, had a paid-in capital of $100,000 which was subsequently increased to $300,000. Mr. Kingsbury was the first cashier and the third president of this bank, which became a National Bank in 1865. His ability as a banker led to his appointment as chairman of the committee on banks in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1858 and 1865. He also served as a member of the important committee

on the revision of the Statutes of Connecticut during the latter session.

With his conspicuous rise in the banking field came his identification with many important manufacturing and business interests in the City of Waterbury. He was elected a director of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in 1858 and at once took an active part in the management of this concern. He was elected secretary in 1862, treasurer in 1864, and succeeded Mr. S. W. Hall as president in 1868. For thirty-two years, until 1900, when he refused reelection, Mr. Kingsbury successfully guided the destinies of this large and growing company. His great executive ability, sound judgment and legal training were invaluable aids in the expansion of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, which ranks today as one of the most important industrial concerns in New England.

Mr. Kingsbury's connection with the Scovill Manufacturing Company and banks in Waterbury was not the extent of his business interests. As time went on he became associated with many other enterprises, notably railroad and steamship companies, as well as several mining organizations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York

and New England Railroad Company and the Naugatuck Railroad in 1887, during which year that road was leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for 99 years at $200,000 per year. Mr. Kingsbury was instrumental in bringing about this transaction. He was also a director of the Waterbury Automatic Signal Telegraph Company, secretary of the Connecticut Mining Company, and president of the Messinger Boiler Feeder Company, an organization which removed from Hartford to Waterbury in 1883.

The exacting demands of the duties incidental to these widespread interests did not prevent Mr. Kingsbury from making great and lasting contributions to the civic welfare of his native city and state. In municipal affairs, educational projects and charitable organizations he was the foremost man of his day and generation. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1883 and for many years a secretary of St. Margaret's School. He was treasurer of the Bronson Library Fund for over thirty years and greatly increased the original bequests by wise and careful investments. He was the first president of the board of trustees of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, and did much

for the development of the school. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Corporation of Yale College and served continuously on that honorable board until 1899. At the time of his reelection in 1893, the following appeared in the *Waterbury American:*

"Of sixteen hundred votes he received all but about two hundred. His reelection was so generally regarded as desirable that the other nominee, a distinguished editor of Worcester, Massachusetts, made no contest and practically conceded Mr. Kingsbury's election from the start. The qualities of fitness whose recognition explains this gratifying unanimity comprise loyalty, zeal for the college interests, intelligent appreciation of college needs and practical business judgment in the administration of college affairs. Mr. Kingsbury's election is advantageous to the University and gratifying to this community which has so large a representation and so deep an interest in it."

Williams College, at its centennial celebration, October 10, 1893, conferred upon Mr. Kingsbury the degree of LL.D., and in 1899 his Alma Mater honored him with the same degree.

The organization of many charitable societies and institutions in Waterbury is inseparably linked with the name of Frederick J. Kingsbury. At the beginning of his career, when the effects of the Civil War called for especial effort in this direction, he assisted in organizing Waterbury's Sanitary Com-

mission and served as its treasurer. Mrs. Kingsbury ably assisted him in this work and acted as secretary of the unit. Mr. Kingsbury may be credited as the founder of the first hospital in Waterbury, as it was at his suggestion that Mr. C. H. Carter in 1882 applied to the State Legislature for a charter. The charter was obtained and approved December 8, 1884, and a committee on permanent organization was approved a week later. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Kingsbury was chosen president. He was also vice-president of the Waterbury branch of the Connecticut Humane Society since its incorporation in 1881, and when in 1894, the organization of United Charities was effected, Mr. Kingsbury, as Waterbury's most distinguished citizen, was elected president. He was also a member of the self-perpetuating board of Connecticut Association of Working Girls' Clubs, an organization started in 1893. The above is but a partial history of Mr. Kingsbury's philanthropic activities, many of which, privately conducted, will never be known. His death was a great loss to the entire community, where his constructive influence was felt in practically every phase of life.

Mr. Kingsbury took a keen interest in genealogical

research and scientific investigation. He was president of the American Social Science Association from 1893 to 1896. He was a member of numerous literary and scientific clubs, including the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, the Mattatuck Historical Society, of which he was the founder and first president, and where a bronze tablet has been placed in his memory; the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New Haven County Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Graduates and University Clubs of New York and New Haven and the Century Club of New York. He was co-author of a valuable history of Waterbury, "The Town and City of Waterbury from the Aboriginal Period to the Year 1895," published in 1896, and many of the interesting illustrations of places and buildings, then no longer in existence, were drawn from memory by him. He later collaborated with Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott in compiling the Kingsbury Genealogy previously referred to. He also contributed numerous articles on sociology to the *Journal of Social Science,* biographical reviews to leading magazines and a number of reviews of books pertaining to the history of Early New England, a subject on which he was an authority. During the

early months of 1910, the *Yale Alumni Weekly* published several delightful articles written by him reminiscent of Yale and New Haven in his college days.

A contemporary writer sums up his qualities as follows:

"Amid engrossing cares he has found opportunities for no little research in the various fields which attract scholarly men. He has always been interested in the growth and prosperity of his native town and has taken an active part in plans for its improvement. In a city devoted to manufacturing and trade, he has long been a conspicuous representative of the best American culture illustrating the practicability of combining an intelligent interest in literature, art and science with fidelity to important business interests and to constantly accumulating duties."

Mr. Kingsbury was a member and staunch supporter of the Episcopal Church of Waterbury. His zealous interest in its behalf led to his appointment in 1879 as Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut and he held this office continuously until the time of his death. He was a Deputy to the General Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1892, and presented a copy of the limited edition of the Standard Prayer Book author-

ized by that convention to St. John's Church in Waterbury, where it has been preserved.

Politically, Mr. Kingsbury was a Republican. As previously stated he was elected to the State Legislature in 1850, 1858 and again in 1865, when he served as Chairman on the Committee on Banks. When the International Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia, in 1876, he, as a member of the State Committee, was appointed to represent Connecticut. He was afterwards urged to accept the nomination for Governor of Connecticut but declined the honor because of pressure of business.

The late Colonel N. G. Osborn, editor of the *New Haven Register* and one of Connecticut's foremost journalists, said of Mr. Kingsbury in 1906:

"A man who is past the age of eighty and the story of whose success in life contains not a single dark page, has a right, if not a duty, to give to the generations which are following him the benefit of his advice. Mr. Kingsbury's words to younger men are: 'Be honest in your purpose. Practice truthfulness, courtesy and the cultivation of a kindly feeling toward all men. Be industrious and persevering. Neither court nor shun responsibility, but discharge all obligations to the best of your ability. Do the most honorable thing that offers and keep at it

until something better comes. Beware of procrastination.' These are the principles which he has followed and that have guided him to a high and honorable position among his fellowmen."

Frederick John Kingsbury married, April 29, 1851, Alathea Ruth Scovill, daughter of William Henry and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill of Waterbury. (*See Scovill and Davies Lines.*)

Children:

(1) William Charles, born July 2, 1853, died March 2, 1864.

(2) Mary Eunice, born June 9, 1856, died October 15, 1898; married, June 10, 1882, Dr. Charles Stedman Bull, son of Henry King and Eliza A. (Ludlow) Bull of New York.

Children:

(I) Frederick Kingsbury, born April 28, 1884.

(II) Ludlow Seguine, born January 10, 1886.

(III) Dorothy, born December 10, 1887, died September 2, 1934.

(3) Alice Eliza, born May 4, 1858.

(4) Edith Davies, born February 6, 1860, died October 23, 1930.

(5) Frederick John, Jr., of whom further.

KINGSBURY

Frederick John Kingsbury, Jr., son of Frederick John and Alathea Ruth (Scovill) Kingsbury, was born in Waterbury, July 7, 1863, and died in New Haven, July 11, 1927.

He was educated in the schools of Waterbury, St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he completed a special course in mechanical engineering. He then entered the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of which his father was president, and gradually worked through the various departments. In 1889 he was elected Secretary of the Aluminum Brass and Bronze Company, the Housatonic Branch of the Bridgeport Brass Company, where he remained until 1895, when he became Secretary of the Bridgeport Brass Company. In 1902 he was elected Treasurer of this concern and President on February 7, 1905. The company enjoyed remarkable growth and prosperity under Mr. Kingsbury's management and he soon became recognized as one of the outstanding executives in the industry. Upon his retirement in 1921, he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and served as such until the time of his death.

KINGSBURY

A contemporary biographer wrote of Mr. Kingsbury's quarter of a century connection with the Bridgeport Brass Company as follows:

"Early in his association with the company he manifested the progressive spirit which was responsible for much increased prosperity for the business. He inaugurated an extensive advertising campaign for the company's products and reorganized its accounting system. At that time few manufacturing establishments had efficient cost systems and the method of cost and general accounting introduced by Mr. Kingsbury was a highly satisfactory innovation of inestimable value. That Mr. Kingsbury's regime was successful is indicated by the fact that during it the capitalization was quadrupled. When he first became connected with it the capitalization was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and at the time of his death it was capitalized at two million dollars. Comparatively soon after coming to the company, Mr. Kingsbury became its General Manager although the title was not officially conferred until later. As such he had the responsibility for the general policies of the company, which he conducted along progressive lines, his course always being marked by an outlook to the future. He realized that industry was undergoing a period of change and he always kept abreast of developments of all kinds. He very early became interested in the subject of industrial relations and took great care to see that the industrial relations policy of his company was beyond criticism. He did a great deal of work through the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association to arouse the manufacturers of the state to the importance of and necessity for a proper

situation in this respect. Throughout the last twenty years of his life he was very active in the affairs of the State Manufacturers' Association and his work on behalf of satisfactory relations between employer and employee was, perhaps, his outstanding contribution to the advancement and welfare of industry in the state."

Mr. Kingsbury had other interests of a wide and varied nature. He was a Director of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, President of the A. P. Swoyer Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bridgeport Electric Manufacturing Company, Director of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce and a member and past President of the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association. He was also a Director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, President of the Morris Plan Bank of that city, and Director of the Union Trust Company of New Haven.

He served on the finance committee of the National War Work Council during the World War and as Chairman of the State Industrial Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for Connecticut. He was also for many years a generous supporter and volunteer worker in the interest of the Bridgeport Community Chest.

Religion played a very real and important part in Mr. Kingsbury's busy and active life. He was a zealous worker in the parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Fairfield, Connecticut, and during his residence in that town a member of the vestry. He attended St. Thomas' Church in New Haven and was a delegate to several Episcopal Diocesan conventions. He was always deeply interested in young men and their problems and through his association with the International Young Men's Christian Association and his influence in the industrial and business world, was able to help many to obtain a proper start in life.

Mr. Kingsbury's clubs were the Delta Psi Fraternity, the St. Anthony and Lotus Clubs of New York, and the Quinnipiac Lawn and Country Clubs of New Haven.

It may well be said that Mr. Kingsbury ably upheld the high standards set by his distinguished father and added further honor to the Kingsbury name. Through his management of large and important corporate interests, his interest in the welfare of employees, his well directed efforts in civic affairs, his services during the World War, his earnest work in behalf of the Episcopal Church in

Connecticut and his whole-hearted devotion to the Young Men's Christian Association, he contributed much of permanent value to his community, state and fellowmen, and always with the generosity inherent in a noble and unselfish nature. Carl F. Deitz, who succeeded Mr. Kingsbury as President of the Bridgeport Brass Company, expressed his appreciation of his honored predecessor as follows:

"We have lost a dear friend and wise counselor in the passing of Frederick J. Kingsbury, chairman of the board of the Bridgeport Brass Company. The brass industry will miss one of its most important members, Mr. Kingsbury having spent all his business life in this field, but finding time for a great diversity in other activities. Always ready and willing to take up the burden of helpfulness for some worthy cause, to bring cheer and happiness to others yielded him a degree of satisfaction matched only by the deep human interest flowing from him in the welfare of others.

"As a business associate we shall always remember him with affection because of his never-failing courtesy, tact and forbearance, ever prepared to give from a life rich in experience to those seeking advice.

"As a friend there was no better. Those who knew him well are the richer for it and mourn him as one of nature's real noblemen departed."

The following is quoted from an editorial printed at the time of Mr. Kingsbury's death:

KINGSBURY

"Frederick J. Kingsbury was every inch a gentleman in the finest sense of that all too frequently misused term. He was of the stock that gave to New England its early pioneers and which robbed the prairies of their terrors as it led in the westward march, the advancing vanguard of civilization.

"He knew the man in the mill fully as well as he grew to know the high-powered executive of which he became so conspicuous a type. Born to industry, while at college he worked during his vacation, first with a railroad construction gang and later in the installation of a telephone system. Work and he were ever on friendly terms. Because of his early training when he became the dominating personality as executive head of the Bridgeport Brass Company, he brought to his responsibilities a keener and saner insight into the problems which had to be solved.

"Courageously he fought for years for the merit system in public office, and by his passing the cause of civil service reform in America loses one of its notable leaders. He lived, however, to see many of the reforms for which as a younger man he tenaciously fought — being often arrayed against those of his own political faith — come to a full fruition. During the World War he served with distinction on the important finance committee of the National War Council.

"The brass and metal industry, often referred to as the main artery of the industrial life of New England, loses in his going one of its staunchest pillars, and not only in Connecticut but throughout a far wider region he will be mourned as one we can ill afford to spare. Nevertheless, not only today, but far along the vista beyond,

his distinctive contributions to the public weal will long be remembered with reverence and affection."

Mr. Kingsbury married, November 11, 1886, in New York City, Adele Townsend, born August 23, 1863, daughter of Edward Mitchell and Belinda (Rockwell) Townsend of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Children:

(1) Ruth, born August 29, 1887; married, June 21, 1913, Richard Collier Sargent of New Haven.

Children:

(I) Richard Collier, Jr., born April 5, 1914.

(II) Frederick Kingsbury, born April 29, 1916.

(2) Frederick John, III, born September 10, 1895; married, November 8, 1919, Julia McKinney of Albany, New York.

Children:

(I) Patricia, born July 21, 1922.

(II) Frederick John, IV, born May 20, 1927.

(III) Julia Ann, born November 26, 1930.

Arms: Argent, a bend azure between two mullets gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

EYRE, also spelled Ayer, Ayres, Ayars, Ayers, Ayris and Ayrs, is an English surname derived from "the son of the heir." Members of the family have been prominent in Derbyshire for more than seven hundred years, especially in Wolton, as well as in Lincolnshire, County Norfolk, and on the Isle of Ely.

JOHN AYER or AYERS was born in England and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 31, 1657. His will is dated March 12, 1657, and probated October 6, in the same year. He is recorded as a proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. He sold his house and lands in Salisbury and moved to Haverhill, where he is listed as a proprietor and purchaser in 1648-49 and also as a town officer.

John Ayer married, about 1625, Hannah, surname unknown. She died, October 8, 1688.

Children:

(1) Name, unknown.

(2) John, married, May 5, 1646, Sarah Williams.

(3) Robert, married in 1659, Elizabeth Palmer.

(4) Thomas, of whom further.

(5) Peter, married, October 8, 1659, Hannah Allen.

(6) Obadiah.

(7) Nathaniel.

(8) Hannah, born December 21, 1644; married, March 24, 1663, Stephen Webster.

(9) Rebecca, married, October 8, 1648, John Aslet.

(10) Mary.

THOMAS AYER, son of John and Hannah Ayer, died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 9, 1686. He is first recorded in Haverhill in 1646 as one of the early settlers of the town. The names of his brothers, John, Robert and Peter, also appear. According to the records Thomas Ayer was made a freeman either in 1650, or in 1666, and his property was valued at two hundred pounds.

He married, April 1, 1656, Elizabeth Hutchins, of Haverhill.

Children:

(1) John, born May 14, 1657, in Newbury, Massachusetts.

(2) Elizabeth, born December 23, 1659.

(3) Mary, born March 22, 1660.

(4) Love, of whom further.

(5-6) Twin sons, born January 16, 1664, died in infancy.

(7) Thomas, born June 9, 1666.

(8) Samuel, born July 11, 1671, died July 15, 1672.

Love Ayer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Ayer, was born April 15, 1663, and died April 2, 1735. She married, April 2, 1679, Joseph Kingsbury, son of Henry and Susannah Kingsbury. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three torteaux an annulet or.

Crest: A cubit arm holding a cutlass.

Motto: Domus Grata.

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

DENISON

THE surname Denison belongs to the class known as baptismal names and is derived from "the son of Dennis." The name is found in the records of Norfolk and Cambridge Counties as early as 1273; in County York in 1379 and in Norwich in 1472.

JOHN DENISON, the progenitor of this branch of the family in America, was born in England and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1683. He was a weaver and is first recorded February 7, 1647, when he received a grant of six acres of marsh "next Goodman How." His will, in which he mentions his children and a grandchild, Sally Pritchett, contains the following interesting statement, "Likewise I give to my son, John Denison, my houses and land, sheep, horse, hoggs, with the great Braise kettle, biggest iron pot, the table in the new room, the great chest in the parlour, and all my debts and whatever else is my estate which I have not already given out."

John Denison married, Priscilla, who died February 15, 1692.

Children:

(1) John, of whom further.

(2) Mary, died July 11, 1658.

(3) Ruth.

(4) Sarah Perkins.

(5) Priscilla, married Thomas Parsons, October 9, 1666.

JOHN DENISON, JR., son of John and Priscilla Denison, was born about 1657 and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 12, 1725. He was "one of the young generation," who joined the church by taking the covenant, January 25, 1673-74. He served in King Philip's War under Major Samuel Appleton.

John Denison, Jr., married (first) Ruth Ayer, who died February 2, 1694. He married (second) Elizabeth, who died September 15, 1725.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Ruth, born August 9, 1684, died August 15, 1685.

(2) Ruth, of whom further.

(3) Hanna, born in 1689, died May 14, 1772.

(4) John, born April 28, 1692.

(5) Priscilla, born January 14, 1694, died January 30, 1694.

Children of the second marriage:

(5) George, born October 6, 1700, died August 6, 1725.

(6) Daniel, born November 9, 1702.

RUTH DENISON, daughter of John, Jr., and Ruth (Ayer) Denison, was born in Ipswich, June 7, 1686, and died May 6, 1779. She married, February 5, 1705, Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, son of Joseph and Love (Ayer) Kingsbury. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Sable, on a fesse argent between three cats passant guardant or, a cross moline between two cocks gules.

Crest: A buck's head per pale gules and azure the nose or, collared of the last.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HILL

THE surname Hill is of ancient English origin, the medieval form being Att-Hill, and is a place name, given to one who resided near, or on a hill.

ABRAHAM HILL, the American ancestor of the family hereinafter under consideration, was born in England about 1624, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, February 13, 1669-70. He came to America from England about 1636, and was an early inhabitant of that part of Charlestown, Massachusetts, now called Malden. He was admitted to the Church of Charlestown in 1639, and made a freeman May 13, 1640. He was an innkeeper and in 1646 moved to Malden where the following entries are found in the records:

In a petition in 1657: "It is the desire of the selectmen of the sayd town (Malden) that a brother of the Church there; namely Abraham Hill, may by this court be licensed to keep an ordinarie there. As also to draw wine for the better accommodating both the Church and Countrie."

In a petition in 1659: "It is the request of the selectmen of Malden to the honored court at Cam-

bridge that Abraham Hill may be lycenced to sell strong liquors in the said towne for the necessary supply of travellers as also for the inhabitants, that persons may be prevented from keeping such quantities in their private Houses, the abuse whereof have proved of very evil consequence."

Abraham Hill married Sarah Long, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown. She died about 1679.

Children:

(1) Ruth, born June 2, 1640.

(2) Isaac, born October 29, 1641.

(3) Abraham, born October 1, 1643.

(4) Sarah, born and died in October, 1649.

(5) Mary, born in May, 1652.

(6) Jacob, of whom further.

Jacob Hill, son of Abraham and Sarah (Long) Hill, was born in Malden in March, 1656-57, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 12, 1690. He was also an innkeeper in Malden until 1681, when he moved to Cambridge, where he was made a freeman in 1690.

He married Sarah Stone, daughter of Elder John Stone.

Children:

(1) Jacob, of whom further.

(2) Tabitha, married, February 3, 1701-02, William Warland.

(3) John, born September 25, 1684.

(4) Nathaniel.

(5) Abraham, married Abigail Pierce.

JACOB HILL, son of Jacob and Sarah (Stone) Hill, married, September 29, 1714, Susannah Hancock.

Children:

(1) Sarah, baptized August 17, 1715, died July 8, 1736; married, August 19, 1735, Henry Prentice.

(2) Elizabeth, baptized March 8, 1718-19.

(3) Mary, baptized February 4, 1721-22, died before 1768; married Abraham Snow.

(4) Margaret, baptized March 15, 1723-24.

(5) Elizabeth, baptized July 16, 1727.

(6) Sarah, of whom further.

SARAH HILL, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Hancock) Hill, was born in 1734, baptized August 25, 1734, and died October 21, or 23, 1789. She married, in Cambridge, September 4, 1755, Nathaniel Kingsbury, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Per pale and per chevron, counter-changed or and azure.

Crest: An arm from the elbow erect, holding a scorpion proper.

(H. B. Sibley: "Bronson Lineage.")

BRONSON

THE origin of the English surname Bronson, also spelled Bromson, Broncson, Bronsum, Brounson, Bruncson, Brunson, Brownson, Brainson, and Brunsum has not been definitely established. One version is that it is from the baptismal name Brownson — "son of Brown," and another that it originally was "de Braundeston," derived from the family estate, Branteston, Bruanteston, Burntestun or Branston, owned by Burton-on-Trent, near the River Trent.

JOHN BRONSON, ancestor of the American family, was born in England and died in Farmington, Connecticut, November 28, 1680. He is said to have emigrated with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came to New England from his retirement in Holland in 1633, and became Pastor of the Church at Newton, afterwards Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1636, when the Rev. Thomas Hooker settled in Hartford, Connecticut, John Bronson accompanied him, and he is listed as a proprietor "by courtesie of the towne" in 1639. He was a soldier in the Pequot War and in recognition of his services received a house-lot located in the so-called "soldiers' field," in the north part of the village of Hartford on the "neck road." He moved to Tunxis, now Farmington, Connecticut,

about 1641, where he was active in the organization of the Farmington Church, and took a prominent part in town affairs. He was Deputy to the General Court in 1651 and also served as Constable of Farmington. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

(1) Jacob, (twin), born in January, 1641, died in 1708; married Mary.

(2) John, (twin), born in January, 1641.

(3) Isaac, of whom further.

(4) Mary.

(5) Abraham, baptized November 28, 1647; married Hannah Griswold, daughter of Mathew Griswold.

(6) Dorcas, died May 13, 1697; married Stephen Hopkins.

(7) Sarah, married Ebenezer Kilbourn, of Wethersfield.

Isaac Bronson, son of John Bronson, was born in November, 1645, baptized December 7, 1645, in Hartford, by Reverend Thomas Hooker, and died about 1719. He was one of the original thirty subscribers and founders and one of the first company in Waterbury, Connecticut. He owned a meadow allotment in the beginning and was named in all the

"divisions of common fence." He was one of the patentees named in the first town patent, was active in establishing a church in Waterbury, and became a Sergeant in the Train-band in 1695. He was a Deputy in May, 1697, and October 1701, and also served as School Committeeman and Town Surveyor.

Isaac Bronson married, about 1669, Mary Root, daughter of John Root of Farmington, Connecticut.

Chidren:

(1) Isaac, born in Farmington in 1670, died June 13, 1751.

(2) John, born in Farmington in 1673, died in 1746.

(3) Samuel, born in Farmington in 1676.

(4) Mary, born in Waterbury, October 15, 1680, died in 1756; married Deacon Thomas Hickox.

(5) Joseph, born in Waterbury in 1682, died May 10, 1707.

(6) Thomas, of whom further.

(7) Ebenezer, born in Waterbury, December, 1688, died July 20, 1775.

(8) Sarah, born in Waterbury, November 15, 1691, died in 1748; married Stephen Upson.

(9) Mercy, born in Waterbury, September 28, 1694; married Richard Bronson of Woodbury.

Lieutenant Thomas Bronson, son of Isaac and Mary (Root) Bronson, was born January 16, 1686, in Waterbury, where he died May 6, 1777. He was the fifth Deacon of the First Church in Waterbury, where in 1726 he purchased the family homestead from his brother, Ebenezer. He was a Lieutenant and this title is inscribed on his gravestone. He married, December 21, 1709, Elizabeth Upson, born February 14, 1689-90, died March 30, 1778, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Lee) Upson.

Children:

(1) Thomas, of whom further.

(2) Stephen, born November 25, 1712, died December 30, 1712.

(3) Elizabeth, born April 8, 1714, died in 1715.

(4) Elizabeth, born April 24, 1716; married Ebenezer Warner.

Deacon Thomas Bronson, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Upson) Bronson, was born January 5, 1711, and died June 25, 1759. He was the sixth Deacon of the First Church in Waterbury. He married (first), September 25, 1734, Susanna Southmayd, who was born January 5, 1703, and died August 13, 1741, a daughter of Rev. John and Susanna (Ward) Southmayd. He married (second),

January 9, 1746, Anna Hopkins, who was born September 25, 1723, a daughter of Stephen and Susannah (Peck) Hopkins.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Stephen, of whom further.

(2) Susanna, born December 7, 1736; married Rev. Elijah Sill.

(3) Daniel, born March 8, 1739.

(4) Samuel, born June 21, 1741, died June 30, 1741.

Children of the second marriage:

(5) David, born September 25, 1748, died August 10, 1750.

(6) Thomas, born March 10, 1751; married Elizabeth Hickox, August 25, 1774.

(7) Anne, born September 28, 1752; married Joseph Upson.

(8) Elizabeth, born October 30, 1755; married (first) Dr. Roger Conant, (second) Josiah Hatch.

(9) Ruth, born February 23, 1759; married Dr. Jesse Upson.

Deacon Stephen Bronson, son of Deacon Thomas and Susanna (Southmayd) Bronson, was born June 30, 1735, died December 15, 1789. He

married, May 17, 1763, Sarah Hummaston, daughter of Caleb Hummaston, who died July 27, 1822.

Children:

(1) Mercy or Marcia, of whom further.

(2) Jesse, born June 9, 1766, died February 4, 1788.

(3) John, born August 14, 1768, died January 22, 1782.

(4) Susanna, born December 26, 1770, died October 21, 1773.

(5) Content Hummaston, born May 14, 1773, died March 28, 1806.

(6) Bennet, born November 14, 1775, died December 11, 1850.

(7) Susanna, born April 6, 1780, died July 14, 1811; married Joseph Burton.

MERCY or MARCIA BRONSON, daughter of Deacon Stephen and Sarah (Hummaston) Bronson, was born December 17, 1764, and died March 21, 1813. She married, November 6, 1794, Judge John Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hill) Kingsbury. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three leopards passant contourne, a crescent on the chevron.

Crest: A sinister armed arm embowed holding a dagger.

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

LEAVENWORTH

THE origin of the surname Leavenworth is said to be derived from the Welsh Llyongwerth, meaning the "smooth level farm, castle or court on the worth of place on the river Leven," or from Levenorth, which grew out of the French Leuenot. Leuenot is found at the time of William the First, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book, where Leouenet also appears.

The name Leavenworth is found on a tax roll in the parish of St. Clare, Southwark, London, England, in 1664, when Thomas and Edward Leavenworth each were assessed for a hearth. The marriage license of Peter Leavenworth and Sarah Wood, dated June 11, 1729, at the Faculty office of London is also on record.

THOMAS LEAVENWORTH, progenitor of this branch of the family in America, was born in England and died in Woodbury, Connecticut, August 3, 1683. He arrived in America about 1664. He was a farmer and landowner and judging from his estate, £225 2s. ld., which at that time was considered large, a man of prominence and influence.

Thomas Leavenworth married Grace, who died about 1715.

Children:

(1) Dr. Thomas, of whom further.

(2) John, died after 1718.

(3) Daughter.

Dr. Thomas Leavenworth, son of Thomas and Grace Leavenworth, was born in 1673, and died August 4, 1754. He settled in Stratford, Ripton Parish, Connecticut, where he owned land "near Mill River," and was a Deacon in the Ripton Church. He was a man of position, influence and wealth, and occupied an important place in the community.

Dr. Thomas Leavenworth married, about 1698, Mary Jenkins, daughter of David and Grace Jenkins, who was born in 1680, and died in 1768.

Children:

(1) James, born September 1, 1699, died August 1, 1759.

(2) David, born October 12, 1701, died April 10, 1755.

(3) Ebenezer, born April 7, 1706, died in 1734.

(4) John, born November 3, 1708, died in 1738.

(5) Zebulon, born about 1710, died in May, 1778.

(6) Mark, of whom further.

(7) Thomas, died about 1795.

(8) Mary, born about 1717.

(9) Hannah, born about 1719, living in 1763.

(10) Sarah, born October 6, 1722.

(11) Edmund, born in 1725, died July 17, 1785.

Reverend Mark Leavenworth, son of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Jenkins) Leavenworth, was born in 1711 and died, August 20, 1797. He graduated from Yale College in 1737 and was ordained in March, 1740. He succeeded the Rev. John Southmayd to the First Church in Waterbury. In 1760, he was appointed Chaplain of the Second Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Nathan Whitney, and saw service with the regiment in Canada. He was a profound scholar of strong convictions and greatly beloved by the people of Waterbury. In 1795, he laid the cornerstone of the third meeting house in Waterbury.

He married (first), February 6, 1739-40, Ruth Peck, daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel (Richards) Peck. She was born February 18, 1718, and died August 8, 1750. He married (second), December 4, 1750, Sarah Hull, daughter of Capt. Joseph Hull. She was born in 1726 and died May 7, 1808.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Colonel Jesse, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

(2) Mark, born May 26, 1752, died in Paris in 1812.

(3) Joseph, born January 19, 1755, died January 6, 1756.

(4) Sarah, born December 11, 1756, died February 23, 1793; married Dr. Isaac Baldwin.

(5) William, born February 23, 1759, died November 24, 1836, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He married, May 1, 1781, Hannah Bronson, daughter of Ezra Bronson.

(6) Dr. Nathan, born December 11, 1761, died January 9, 1799. He was graduated from Yale in 1778.

(7) Joseph, born June 15, 1764.

(8) Elisha, born October 21, 1766, died May 3, 1802.

Colonel Jesse Leavenworth, son of Rev. Mark and Ruth (Peck) Leavenworth, was born November 22, 1740, in Waterbury, and died December 12, 1824. He served as a Lieutenant in the Indian War and accompanied his father to Canada. He also served in the Revolutionary War and was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He removed to Vermont in 1783, where he settled in Danville. He was a member

of the Vermont State Legislature in 1789-91-92 and 1798.

Colonel Leavenworth married (first), July 1, 1761, Catherine (Conkling) Frisbie, widow of Captain Culpepper Frisbie and daughter of John Conkling. She was born in 1737 and died June 29, 1824. He married (second) Eunice Sperry, who died in 1835.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Melines Conkling, born January 4, 1762, died July 20, 1823.

(2) Ruth, born February 25, 1764.

(3) Dr. Frederick, of whom further.

(4) Catherine, born in 1768, died June 25, 1815.

(5) Jesse, born in August, 1771, died January 1, 1830.

(6) Mark, born August 31, 1774, died September 5, 1849.

(7) Henry, born December 10, 1783, died July 21, 1834.

Dr. Frederick Leavenworth, son of Colonel Jesse and Catherine (Conkling) Frisbie Leavenworth, was born in Waterbury, September 14, 1766, and died May 7, 1840. He was educated in New Haven and at the age of seventeen entered the

employ of a large shipping concern and made several voyages to the West Indies. He then took up the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. Isaac Baldwin, and later began practice in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained until he succeeded Dr. Baldwin in Waterbury. He purchased the Baldwin homestead on Grand Street which from then on became his permanent home. He had the reputation of being a skillful physician and was regarded as an authority in the treatment of children's diseases.

Dr. Leavenworth gave up practice in 1811 to engage in manufacturing as a member of the firm of Leavenworth, Hayden anad Scovill and later formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Charles Denison Kingsbury. He became one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Waterbury and when in 1817 his father-in-law, Dr. Abner Johnson, died, he inherited the drug business which the latter had conducted successfully for many years. His son, Elisha, eventually succeeded to this well established concern, which then became Leavenworth and Dickerman.

Dr. Leavenworth became Postmaster of Waterbury August 7, 1809, and held this office until the time of his death, more than thirty years later. His

son, Elisha, succeeded him as Postmaster and was appointed May 28, 1840.

During the latter part of his life, Dr. Leavenworth engaged extensively in farming and became widely known as a breeder of cattle, horses and sheep. His farms were located in that section which is now the center of the City of Waterbury, where he was one of the largest land owners.

Dr. Frederick Leavenworth married, May 19, 1796, Fanny Johnson, daughter of Dr. Abner and Lydia (Bunnell) Johnson.

Children:

(1) Lucia, born March 24, 1797; married Rev. Asa M. Train of Milford, Connecticut.

(2) Eliza, of whom further.

(3) Frederick Augustus, born June 13, 1801, died February 12, 1869.

(4) Abner Johnson, born July 12, 1803, died February 12, 1869.

(5) Fanny Augusta, born June 1, 1812; married, May 29, 1839, N. S. Wordin.

(6) Elisha, born March 15, 1814; unmarried.

ELIZA LEAVENWORTH, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Fanny (Johnson) Leavenworth, was born December 17, 1798, and died November 16, 1852. She married, March 5, 1821, Charles Denison Kingsbury, son of Judge John and Mercy (Bronson) Kingsbury. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Or, a fesse gules between three mascles azure.

(Harleian Society Publication
"Visitation of the County of Somerset.")

SCOVILL

THE surname Scovill, derived from the town of Escoville in the Arondissement of Caen, Normandy, was introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest.

JOHN SCOVILL, progenitor of the family in America, was born in Shapwick, County Dorset, England, about 1635, and died in Haddam, Connecticut, between 1696 and 1700. He arrived in New England about 1660 and settled in Waterbury, Connecticut. He also lived in Farmington, Connecticut, and later settled permanently in Haddam, where he acquired the rights of a proprietor in 1686.

He married, March 29, 1666, in Farmington, Sarah Barnes, daughter of Thomas and Mary Barnes.

Children:

(1) John, of whom further.

(2) William, born in 1671.

(3) Edward, born in 1675; married Hannah Benton.

(4) Benjamin, born in 1677.

JOHN SCOVILL, JR., son of John and Sarah (Barnes) Scovill, was born in Farmington in 1669

and died in Waterbury, January 26, 1726. He inherited his father's property in Waterbury, where he became a man of influence and held many town offices. He was Sergeant of the local military company, member of the school committee, Selectman for many years, Collector for the Minister's Rates, and Town Constable in 1706 and 1715. He was also Deputy to the General Assembly in May, 1714, and a member of the building committee for a new meeting house.

He married, February 6, 1693-94, Hannah Richards, daughter of Obadiah and Hannah (Barnes) Richards. (*See Richards Line.*)

Children:

(1) John, born January 2, 1695; married Tabitha Upson.

(2) Obadiah, born April 23, 1697, died February 23, 1718; unmarried.

(3) Sarah, born October 24, 1700; married Noah Hinman.

(4) William, of whom further.

(5) Hannah, born March 19, 1706; married Eleazer Hinman.

(6) Edward, born February 12, 1710; married Martha Baldwin.

Lieutenant William Scovill, son of John and Hannah (Richards) Scovill, was born September 7, 1703, in Waterbury, where he died March 5, 1755. He was a member of the Congregational Society of Westbury, Connecticut, founded in 1739, but later became an Episcopalian. He was connected with the mission parish of St. James, founded in 1744, which became the present parish of St. John in Waterbury, over which his son James presided as Rector from 1759 to 1787. William Scovill was commissioned Lieutenant of the Westbury Militia in May, 1746.

He married (first) Hannah Richards, daughter of John and Mary (Welton) Richards. She died April 1, 1741. He married (second), June 16, 1742, Elizabeth Brown, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kirby) Brown of Stratford, Connecticut. He married (third) Mrs. Desire (Sanford) Cooper of New Haven.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Anna, born March 25, 1731; married Eleazer Prindle.

(2) James, of whom further.

(3) Samuel, born November 4, 1735; married Ruth Bronson.

(4) Abijah, born December 27, 1738.

Children of the second marriage:

(5) William, born February 9, 1744; married Sarah Brown.

(6) Darius, born May 15, 1746; married Lydia Grannis.

Reverend James Scovill, Missionary of The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, son of Lieutenant William and Hannah (Richards) Scovill, was born in Waterbury, January 27, 1733, and died in Kingston, New Brunswick, December 19, 1808. He studied under the Reverend Mr. Southmayd and was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1757. The following year the vestries of the Episcopalian Churches of Waterbury and Plymouth agreed to defray the expense of his going to England to be ordained and his ordination by Zachary Pearce, Lord Bishop of Rochester, took place at St. Peter's, Westminster, April 1, 1759. An interesting document relating to Reverend Mr. Scovill's journey to England has been found in the records of St. Peter's Church of Plymouth. The document reads as follows:

"Northbury in Waterbury, July ye 27, A. D. 1758. We the Subscribers due promise to pay each one the sume that we subscribe in this paper unto Lieut. Jacob Blakslee by the first day of October next ensuing the date hereof:

and we the subscribers do by these presents acknowledge ourselves to be firmly bound to the said Blakslees to pay to them the sums that we subscribe by the 1st of October aforesaid, and the money is to be delivered by the said Blakslees to Mr. Scovill in order to help him to go home to England for Ordination for Waterbury, Northbury and Cambridge for to be our minister.

	£	s.	d. qr.
Caleb Thompson	0	11	0.0
Isaac Castel	0	16	11.2
Asahel Castel	0	8	5.3
Stephen Blakeslee	0	7	6.3
Obediah Scott	0	5	3.1
Ebenezer Ford	1	5	5.1
Moses Blakslee	0	10	1.0
Ebenezer Allin	0	15	9.3
May Way	0	6	5.0
David Way	0	6	7.3
David Blakeslee	2	1	8.2
Jacob Blakslee	1	6	1.2
Mary Ford	0	9	5.0
Enos Ford	0	0	11.0
Ruben Blakslee	0	8	8.2"

There is also a memorandum of payments showing that Abel Curtis, whose name does not appear as a subscriber, paid 1 shilling; also the following: ||Over paid by me, Jacob Blakslee, to Mr. Scovill, 4.18.5."

He returned to Connecticut immediately after his ordination and for a short time held missions in Northbury, now Plymouth, and in New Cambridge, now Bristol. In 1759 he became the first resident

rector of St. John's Church in Waterbury, then St. James', where he remained until 1788.

During and after the Revolution feeling against the Church of England ran high in Waterbury and throughout the Colonies, and, as Mr. Scovill was strongly suspected of being a royalist and on several occasions had positive evidence that his life was in danger, he removed to Kingston, New Brunswick, accompanied by his entire family with the exception of his eldest son, James.

He was rector of St. John's Church in Kingston and died there in the fiftieth year of his ministry.

A tablet honoring his memory was placed in St. John's Church in Waterbury by his descendants in 1885. The tablet, which is of black marble and lettered in gold leaf, was erected through the generosity of his great-granddaughter, Alathea Ruth Scovill Kingsbury, who also was responsible for having Reverend James Scovill's Bible and Prayer Book returned from Waterbury, Ohio. It is now preserved in a glass case and placed immediately under the tablet. A small plate bears the following inscription:

This Bible and prayer book was presented
to the Reverend James Scovil by the
Venerable Society for the Propagation
of the Gospel at his ordination in West-
minster Abbey April 1, 1759. It was used
for 60 years in this church. It was
then presented to the church in Water-
bury, Ohio, whence it was returned to a
descendant of Mr. Scovil who placed it here
Trinity Sunday 1896

Reverend James Scovill married, November 7, 1762, Amy Nichols, daughter of George and Susanna (Hickox) Nichols. (*See Nichols Line.*)

Children:

(1) James, of whom further.

(2) William, born May 20, 1766; married (first) Elizabeth Byles, and (second) Ann Davis.

(3) Hannah, born in 1769; married Daniel Micheau.

(4) Elias, born March 2, 1770; married Eliza Scovill.

(5) Samuel, born in 1773; married (first) Deborah Gilbert and (second) Mary Smith.

(6) Daniel, born in 1776; married (first) Amelia Brannah and (second) Hannah Wiggins.

(7) Sarah, born in 1779; married Dr. Cushai Hathaway.

(8) Edward George Nichols, born December 2, 1781; married Mary Lucretia Bates.

(9) Henry Augustus, born November 30, 1783; married Mary Cunningham.

(10) Mary, born March 25, 1787, died April 11, 1864.

JAMES SCOVILL, son of Reverend James and Amy (Nichols) Scovill, was born March 19, 1764, in Waterbury, where he died November 26, 1825. He was married when his father removed to New Brunswick and, therefore, remained in Waterbury. During the War of 1812 he established a woolen factory on East Main Street, but when peace was declared and markets again open to foreign goods, he retired from the concern with heavy losses. He inherited the Scovill homestead on the east end of the Green in Waterbury, where he conducted a general merchandise store which proved a most successful venture. He became a large land owner, was greatly honored in the community of which he was a lifelong resident and was counted as one of the most prominent citizens. He was for many years a Warden of St. John's Church, where a tablet has been placed in his memory.

He married, November 16, 1788, Alathea Lamson, daughter of Mitchell and Thankful (King) Lamson. (*See Lamson Line.*)

Children:

(1) James Mitchell Lamson, of whom further.

(2) Elizabeth, born May 2, 1792, in Waterbury, where she died July 9, 1880. She married, September 10, 1809, John Buckingham, born October 17, 1786, in Watertown, where he died May 3, 1867, son of David and Chloe (Merrill) Buckingham. During the War of 1812 he was Captain of a company of Watertown men raised by himself. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of the State Militia. In 1851 he removed to Waterbury, where he became prominent in the business and civic life and for many years a member of the firm of Scovill and Buckingham. He represented Watertown and Waterbury in the General Assembly and in 1858 was a member of the State Senate from the 16th District.

Children:

(i) Scovill Merrill, born August 10, 1811, died April 27, 1889; married, May 18, 1835, Charlotte A. Benedict, born June 20, 1813, died January 9, 1887, daughter of Aaron and Charlotte (Porter) Benedict and they had a son, John A., who married Anna McLean.

(ii) Mary, born May 17, 1815, died January

30, 1870; married, July 25, 1835, Abram Ives, who died July 18, 1869. They had one daughter, Sarah C., born March 16, 1840, died February 6, 1877, in Paris, France. Sarah C. married, in 1862, James Neale Plumb.

(3) Sarah Hannah, born March 25, 1794, in Waterbury, where she died October 29, 1872; married, December 30, 1821, Aaron Hitchcock, born in New Milford July 8, 1773, died in Woodbury, December 23, 1834, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Hitchcock.

No children.

(4) William Henry, of whom further.

(5) Edward, born December 31, 1798, in Waterbury, where he died April 3, 1866. He married, August 21, 1823, Harriet Clark, born November 30, 1802, in Waterbury, where she died March 27, 1892, a daughter of Eli and Rebecca (Benedict) Clark. He was for the greater part of his life associated in business with his brothers, James Mitchell Lamson and William Henry Scovill. He was a member of the First Church.

Children:

(I) Stella Maria, born June 11, 1824; married, in 1842, Lemuel Sanford Davies.

(II) James Clark, born September 4, 1826; married, in 1850, Marian Smith.

(III) Thomas Lamson, born April 26, 1830;

married, November 21, 1860, Mary Elizabeth Ely.

(IV) Julia Lyman, born January 16, 1835; married Theodore L. Snyder.

(6) Amy Marie, born February 9, 1801, died April 30, 1804.

(7) Caroline, born July 4, 1803, in Waterbury; married, October 31, 1842, Reverend William Preston, born August 16, 1801, in Woodbury, son of Nathan and Sarah (Perry) Preston of Woodbury, Connecticut.

Child:

(1) James Scovill, born July 8, 1849, died October 27, 1852.

(8) Alathea Maria, born August 14, 1805, in Waterbury, died, March 19, 1878, in Cheshire, Connecticut; married, October 9, 1825, Joel Hinman, born January 27, 1802, in Southbury, died February 21, 1870, in Cheshire, son of Colonel Joel and Sarah (Curtis) Hinman of Southbury. He was a prominent lawyer in Waterbury, where he began to practice in 1824 and was appointed Judge of Probate in 1830. He served twice as Representative from the Fifth District in the State Senate and represented the town of Waterbury seven terms in the State Legislature. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court in 1842 and Chief Justice in 1861, which office he held until the time of his death.

Children:

(i) Caroline Alathea, born July 9, 1827; married Henry Wheaton Goodwin, merchant, of Hartford.

(ii) William L., born March 12, 1833, died April 16, 1899; unmarried.

(iii) Eunice Scovill, born September 27, 1836; married John C. Abbott of Hartford.

(9) Mary Thankful, born July 23, 1808, in Waterbury, where she died May 2, 1842; married, April 28, 1839, Reverend Jacob Lyman Clark, born September 19, 1807, in Westhampton, Massachusetts, died January 26, 1877, in Waterbury, son of Jacob and Susannah (Bangs) Clark. He graduated from Trinity College in 1831 and studied three years at the General Theological Seminary in New York. Ordained Deacon June 29, 1835, and Priest July 5, 1836. He was instituted Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Waterbury on Easter Sunday in 1837, where for forty years he faithfully served his people. He was a member of General Conventions in 1850, 1862, 1865, 1868 and 1874 and in 1859 the Conventions elected him Bishop of Kansas and the Northwest, but he declined the appointment. He was a prominent member of the General Board of Missions. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity in 1853 and in 1862 was elected a member of the college corporation,

which place he retained until his death. He married (second), September 12, 1847, Mary DeForest of New York. She died July 13, 1848, and he married (third), November 16, 1870, Anna Galpin Hitchcock of Waterbury.

Child:

(1) Mary, born September 6, 1828, died February 8, 1884; married, June 11, 1859, Ambrose Ives Upson, born April 18, 1827, died July 10, 1879, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Upson) Upson.

Children:

(i) Ambrose Ives, born February 11, 1866.

(ii) Mary Scovill Clark, born March 1, 1871.

(10) Stella Ann, born May 9, 1811, died September 12, 1815.

James Mitchell Lamson Scovill, son of James and Alathea (Lamson) Scovill, was born September 4, 1789, in Waterbury, where he died May 6, 1857. He attended the district school in Waterbury and according to his own account was "a wide-awake boy who kept the pedagogues busy." At the age of seventeen he worked as a clerk in his father's store and remained there until the fall of 1811, when he and Dr. Frederick Leavenworth purchased the

factory of Abel Porter and Company, button manufacturers of Waterbury, and in partnership with Mr. David Hayden, engaged in business under the name of Leavenworth, Hayden and Scovill.

Keen competition presented many obstacles, one of which was the difficulty in obtaining raw material, but Mr. Scovill solved this problem, as he did many others during his long and successful career. He scoured the countryside, buying all the brass and copper kettles, boilers and other utensils, which he could find and brought them to the factory to be melted. He was as familiar a figure to the Connecticut farmers in those early days as he was later to the brass manufacturers of the country in the great markets of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Another difficulty which made the venture only moderately successful in the beginning was encountered in producing the exact color, (a peculiar orange tint much prized by the trade), of English made gold buttons. Mr. Scovill did much experimenting and while he knew that he was using too much gold (three dollars worth to a gross) where only three pennyworth was used in the English buttons, he was still unable to obtain the right color. In order to remedy this situation, he engaged the

services of two Englishmen in 1821, James Croft, a button maker, and Samuel Forest, a tool maker, to introduce English methods in the Waterbury factory and almost immediately a remarkable increase in business showed the wisdom of this move. The quality of their product soon became well known and production increased steadily. The following is quoted from an article written by Israel Coe in the *Waterbury Independent* of May 16, 1881:

"The firm was confined almost entirely to the manufacture of plain coat and vest buttons. I remember seeing in 1822 or 1823 an article in a New Haven paper speaking in high praise of the firm of Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill and remarking on the fact, as being worthy of note, that they made twenty gross of gilt buttons a day; and even at that there was a net profit at the price they sold them."

When in 1824 Marquis de Lafayette visited the United States Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill designed and made a full set of sixteen solid gold buttons, which were presented to Lafayette as a mark of respect for the man and in appreciation of his services to this country. As Lafayette could not come to Waterbury, the buttons, on which a bust of the marquis was embossed, were presented to him in New York. The die from which the buttons were made has been preserved.

In 1828 Dr. Leavenworth and Mr. Hayden retired from the business and Mr. Scovill's brother, William Henry Scovill (q.v.), who had been engaged in the retail business in the South, returned to Waterbury and the partnership of J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill, which was the beginning of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, was formed. The Scovill brothers made rapid progress until 1829 when their plant was destroyed by fire, and they suffered a severe loss. The factory was speedily rebuilt and business resumed with marked success from that time on. James M. L. Scovill was ever alert and quickly adapted himself to changing conditions. With remarkable foresight he took advantage of new discoveries to expand the business along various lines. In 1836, in company with Mr. John Buckingham, J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill began to manufacture patent brass butts and later rolled brass and brass wire in Oakville under the firm name Scovills and Buckingham. Their nephews, Scovill M. Buckingham and Abram Ives, son-in-law of John Buckingham, were given an interest in the button manufacturing department, which for several years was conducted as a separate unit under the firm name Scovills and Company. In 1842 they entered into the making of daguerreotype plates, perfected by Daguerre about 1839.

There was a large demand for these plates and until they were superseded by the ambrotype and photograph, the Scovill brothers were the largest manufacturers of daguerreotype plates in America. This business led by natural stages to the manufacture of cameras and many other articles until in 1850 all interests were combined and incorporated under the name of Scovill Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $200,000 and James Mitchell Lamson Scovill as president. He lived to see the small business which he began in 1811 grow from a modest concern into one of the most important manufacturing plants in New England.

The following, quoted from Dr. Bronson's "History of Waterbury" (1858), gives an accurate description of the man, his personality and his constructive influence on the industrial development of Waterbury.

"The present manufacturing interests of Waterbury are perhaps more indebted to James Mitchell Lamson Scovill than to any other man. He was bold, energetic and sagacious. He had enlarged views and that degree of confidence in the future which insured success. As soon as he got strength of his own, he was ready to lend assistance to others. Many enterprises have been carried forward to a successful result by his relations but his friends in the

larger sense shared in his financial prosperity. He was foremost in all the improvements of his native village. His own generous impulses he did not hesitate to follow, even when indulgence was expensive. He was a large-hearted man, with social, kindly feeling. Few persons have been equally respected or more beloved."

Mr. Scovill always took a keen and active interest in civic and political affairs. He held several town offices from time to time and represented Waterbury in both branches of the State Legislature. At the first Borough meeting, held at the Congregational Church the second Monday of June, 1825, he was chosen one of the first Burgesses and when a Recorder's Court was organized under the City Charter in July, 1853, he was elected Alderman.

He was for many years an active member and benefactor of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Scovill Chair of Chemistry at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, is a joint memorial to the Scovill brothers by whose generosity it was founded.

James Mitchell Lamson Scovill married, October 9, 1849, Sarah Ann (Merriman) Morton, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Buckingham) Merriman of Watertown, Connecticut, and widow of Thomas C. Morton of New York.

Children:

(1) James Mitchell Lamson, Jr., born September 3, 1850, died July 9, 1862.

(2) Sarah Alathea, born February 15, 1852, died December 15, 1877; married, September 27, 1871, Joseph Thompson Whittlesey, born October 20, 1843, son of Henry Newton and Elizabeth A. (Wilson) Whittlesey.

Children:

(I) Sarah Scovill, born in Paris, France, July 12, 1872; married, June 22, 1905, Percy Talbot Walden.

(II) Mary Elizabeth, born May 5, 1876, in New Haven; married, November 9, 1907, Frank Dunn Berrien.

(3) Henry William, born November 11, 1853; married, March 5, 1874, Ellen Whittaker Hyde, daughter of Theophilus Rogers and Fanny Hazard (Brown) Hyde of Westerly, Rhode Island. She was born in Stillmanville, Connecticut, April 15, 1853.

Children:

(I) Elsie Margaret, born October 2, 1877.

(II) Jeannette, born December 30, 1878; married, January 1, 1900, Clarence Aiken Aspinwall, born August 6, 1874, in Titusville, Pennsylvania, son of Algernon Aiken and Martha A. (Humphrey) Aspinwall.

Children:

(i) Margaret Scovill, born November 6, 1900.

(ii) Algernon Aiken, II, born September 25, 1902, died in 1910.

(iii) Scovill Hazard, born February 23, 1906.

(iv) Ellen Hyde, born February 19, 1909, died March 9, 1912.

(III) Henry Lamson, born December 1, 1880, in Waterbury; married, April 17, 1906, Adelaide Buttenheim, born September 29, 1880, in Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of Joseph Harold and Margaret (Collier) Buttenheim. Henry Lamson Scovill is engaged in business in New York City, and resides in Madison, New Jersey.

Children:

(i) Dorothea Hyde, born January 13, 1909.

(ii) Lamson Merriman, born August 20, 1912.

(iii) Henry William, born February 10, 1914.

WILLIAM HENRY SCOVILL, son of James and Alathea (Lamson) Scovill, was born in Waterbury, July 27, 1796, and died in Charleston, South

Carolina, March 27, 1854. He attended school in Waterbury and worked in his father's store until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire. In 1814, he obtained a position as clerk in a store in New Haven, and in 1816 returned to Waterbury, where he opened a store with capital borrowed from his employer. He remained in Waterbury until 1818 when he moved to Berwick, Pennsylvania, and became a clerk in the store owned by his uncle, William K. Lamson, with whom he remained until 1820. He then located at Turner's Crossroads in North Carolina, where he established a general store and also dealt in cotton. He conducted this business successfully until 1827 and accumulated six thousand dollars, a large sum in those days. When he visited Waterbury the following summer, his brother, James M. L. Scovill, induced him to dispose of his interests in the South and purchase an interest in the firm of Leavenworth, Hayden and Scovill. The association of the Scovill brothers in 1828 marks the beginning of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of today as outlined in the biography of James Mitchell Lamson Scovill (q. v.).

When the interests of the Scovill brothers were combined in 1850 and the Scovill Manufacturing

Company incorporated, William Henry Scovill was elected Treasurer and he held this office until the time of his death. The Scovill brothers were in such perfect harmony as to cause them to become so intimately associated in the mind of the public that it is difficult to consider them apart. Although of entirely different disposition they constituted one of the fortunate combinations, in which one supplements the other. William Henry Scovill was a man of great energy and decided action and his sagacity, foresight and financial ability did much to promote the success of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. It was his part to plan and organize and to be "the man at home," while his brother was the "man on the outside." Each was supreme in his own department and they had absolute confidence in each other. William Henry Scovill was more reserved than his brother, but his sympathies were warm and ready and his generosity fully equalled that of his brother.

From the time that Waterbury was a borough, his name is foremost in the civic, commercial and religious life of the community. He served as Warden of the Borough from 1833 to 1836 and in 1852, when the Cheshire Plank Road was incorporated (plank roads were then taking the place of

turnpikes), he was one of the incorporators. When the Naugatuck Railroad was granted a charter by the Legislature in 1845, he was also one of the incorporators. He was the first President of the Waterbury Knitting Company which was organized in 1850 with a capital of $60,000 and, under his management, the capital of the concern had increased to $200,000 in 1855. His public and private gifts were many and varied. It was due to his foresight and generosity that the beautiful Waterbury Green was laid out. He supported every worthwhile public improvement and if, after a campaign for funds, a deficit was found to exist, it was sure to be paid by him. When in 1835 he built a new home on the site of his father's place, directly east of the Meeting House of the Congregational Society, he donated the lot afterwards occupied by the Second Congregational Church to the Society and moved the building thereon at his own expense. In 1839 the Society acquired the lot on which the First Congregational Church now stands and Mr. Scovill purchased the old lot and church building and fitted it up for a public hall, then known as "Gothic Hall." From that time on until 1853 when Waterbury became a city this building served as a town hall and all public meetings and elections were held there. The illustration of

"Gothic Hall" on the opposite page is taken from a sketch drawn from memory by Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury. "Gothic Hall" was the scene of many important meetings in the early days in the history of Waterbury and though it had outgrown its usefulness long before 1853 it continued to be in use until the new City Hall was built in 1867. On July 1, 1853, the first meeting under the city charter was held and a mayor, aldermen, councilmen and other officials were elected and on July 12, 1853, the first meeting of the Court of the Common Council was held. Both of these meetings took place in "Gothic Hall."

When the new City Hall was completed the building gradually fell into disuse. It was moved farther back on the lot on which it stood and was eventually demolished, although a part of it still remains.

He was a liberal patron and a devoted member of St. John's Episcopal Church which he served as Warden for many years. A memorial window, in which the figures reveal his noble character, was placed in the church soon after his death by his daughters, Alathea Ruth Scovill Kingsbury and Mary Ann Scovill Curtis. As previously mentioned, he

founded, with his brother, the Scovill Chair of Chemistry at Trinity College.

His passing was sincerely mourned in Waterbury and throughout the state. As a public benefactor, considerate and kind employer, devoted family man and upright churchman, he won the respect and affection of people in all walks of life. The following is quoted from an editorial printed shortly after his death in the *Waterbury American.*

"Tuesday last was a solemn and memorable day in the annals of this community. It had pleased the Author and Giver of Life to remove from us one of our most active and meritorious individuals, who for over a quarter of a century has occupied a prominent position in all the various relations of a citizen; one whose sympathy, whose whole energies had been devoted to the aggrandizement of the place of his birth, so far as the prosecution of his personal enterprise and industrial pursuits have any bearing, independent of that individual advantage, which is the foundation of all private effort. In alluding to the character and influence which the deceased exercised upon the prosperity of this community which occupied so large a share of his affections, it is far from our intention to make any disparaging comparisons to the prejudice of others either in regard to those who preceded him and have gone before, or his contemporaries now on the stage of action — it has been and still is the good fortune of Waterbury to possess many such. But a good man has fallen, not prematurely in the course of nature, it is true;

but in a vigorous green old age — with many years of usefulness yet in prospect — the loss of whom has created a vacuum in the community which will long be felt by his fellow citizens, while to his family the deprivation is irreparable.

"The death of Mr. Scovill, though serious fears were entertained by his friends that his malady was of a perilous type, came upon this community rather suddenly, inasmuch as a change of climate, it was hoped, would prolong if not effect a restoration of his health. But Providence had ordered otherwise. On the 16th of March, in company with two members of his family, he took the cars for New York, and as it proved, his last view of Rose Hill, his family, and all the attractions associated with that cherished residence, the provisions of all his toils. On the 18th he sailed in the steam-packet for Charleston and arrived there on the 22d. On the morning of the 27th, at his lodgings in the Mills House, his immortal spirit took its flight to the mansions above, in a state of mind, says a clergyman who was present, and published in the *Charleston Courier*, 'with perfect resignation to the Divine Will, if anything preferring to depart and be with Christ, he fell asleep in Jesus. As his life had been eminently virtuous, active, useful and religious, adorning the doctrine of God his Saviour, so his death was peaceful and happy. Bound as he was by many and strong ties to earth, grace enabled him to triumph in the immediate prospect of death.'

"He was bred to the calling of a merchant which profession he followed up to 1828, when he became a joint partner with his brother, J. M. L. Scovill, as successors to Leavenworth, Hayden and Scovill, in the original

button factory, the nucleus from which has originated the extensive metallic manufacture in all its various ramifications, for which our town is distinguished and has contributed so largely to its prosperity. After the general and spontaneous tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased which was witnessed at the funeral on Tuesday, the expressions of sympathy from the public authorities, the manufacturers, his brethren in the Church, etc., further eulogy from us will probably savor of supererogation, but having been familiar with the amiable and manly virtues of the deceased from our childhood nothing could be more congenial to our feelings than these manifestations, so handsomely and freely proffered, knowing that they were really deserved. And it is but an act of justice in us to say that it has never been our fortune to possess a more constant, pure and sympathizing friend and counsellor in all the social relations.

"The funeral ceremonies took place from St. John's Church on Tuesday afternoon. The factories and stores were closed and business was generally suspended by general concurrence. About half past two the body, after the reading of the prefatory service by Bishop Williams, was taken from the mansion house of the late deceased, under the direction of the Vestry followed by the mourners to the Church.

"Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn of St. Paul's, New Haven, and the Rev. Mr. Cox of St. John's, Hartford. The Rector and the Rev. Dr. Holcomb and the Rev. Mr. Reid of Watertown were also present.

"The sermon, a most appropriate one, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Alcy, Assistant Minister of the Parish, from the Philippians, 1st chapter, verse 23d — 'for I am

in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better.' The sermon was followed by an extemporaneous and affecting address from Bishop Williams in which he took a religious view of the character of the deceased, his untiring devotion and liberality to the Church, instancing among other benefactions, as one of his last acts a few weeks before his death, his donation of seven thousand dollars to Trinity College. During the services hymns particularly adapted to the occasion were sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ. Never since the dedication of St. John's have we seen so large a gathering as was present on this occasion, while large numbers unable to enter remained outside until the close of the services. A deep solemnity pervaded the whole city, in fine it may be termed to have been a voluntary offering of the whole community to the memory of one whose like they may not in many respects see again for years to come — perhaps never."

William Henry Scovill married (first), July 2, 1827, Eunice Ruth Davies. (*See Davies Line.*) He married (second), March 22, 1841, Rebecca Hopkins Smith, born December 24, 1804, died August 4, 1854, daughter of United States Senator Nathan and Sarah (McCrackan) Smith.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Alathea Ruth, of whom further.

(2) Mary Ann, born May 30, 1831, in Waterbury, died August 8, 1908, in York Harbor, Maine; married, September 2, 1851, William Edmond

Curtis, born September 19, 1823, in Watertown, where he died July 6, 1880, son of Holbrook and Elizabeth Payne (Edmond) Curtis of Watertown. William Edmond Curtis graduated from Trinity College in Hartford in 1843. He studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes in New York and was admitted to the Bar in 1846. He was an active member of the Democratic party and for some years President of the Board of Education of New York City. He declined the nomination for both branches of the Legislature several times. In 1871 he was nominated by the Independent Democrats for Judge of the Superior Court and was elected by a large majority. He was elected Chief Justice in 1876 and held this office at the time of his death.

Children:

(1) William Edmond, born June 2, 1855, died August 20, 1923. Educated at the Columbia Grammar School and Trinity College, B. A. 1875, M. A. 1878, LL.D. 1902, Columbia College, LL.B. 1877. Admitted to the Bar in 1877 and in June of that year began practice as junior member of the firm of Stearns & Curtis of New York. He took an active interest in politics and was Secretary of the Democratic Club of New York for seven years; Delegate to the Albany Conference of Anti-Snappers, and to the State Convention

in Syracuse in 1892. He was a member of the Democratic Provisional State Committee and active in the presidential campaign of 1892 in behalf of Grover Cleveland and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by him. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate in April, 1893, and he served until the close of President Cleveland's administration, when he resigned. He discovered Statute 3700 which enabled the government to sell bonds abroad and obtain gold to sustain credit. He negotiated the sale of $31,000,000 of bonds in Europe, which he delivered in February, 1895. He was a gold Democrat and opposed Bryan and his free silver policy in the campaign of 1896. When he resigned from the Treasury, he resumed his practice in New York as a member of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt. He was a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and a Trustee of Trinity College. His club affiliations were with the Union, Century, University, Manhattan and Tuxedo. He was unmarried.

(II) Henry Holbrook, born December 15, 1856, died May 14, 1920. He was edu-

cated at Columbia Grammar School, the Gunnery School in Washington, and Cheshire Military Academy, where he prepared for Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and graduated in 1877, Ph.B. He then took up the study of medicine and graduated from Yale Medical School in 1880, M. D. He studied abroad and spent eighteen months in Vienna and Paris hospitals. After his return from Europe he began general practice in New York, but soon abandoned this to become a specialist in laryngology and otology. His was a mechanical genius and he invented many instruments used in nasal and throat surgery which today bear his name. He operated upon Campanini, the celebrated Italian tenor, for the removal of a subglottic neoplasm, which restored the voice of this great artist. He was consulting laryngologist to Minturn Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Hospital, to the Bayonne City Hospital and to St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, New York. Lennox Browne writes in his "Review of Twenty-five Years of Laryngology," that, "the brilliant operations performed in the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital at the invitation of the staff in 1887 by Dr. Holbrook Curtis gave the initial impulse in London to nasal surgery."

Dr. Curtis was author of "The Singing Voice from a Medical Standpoint" and "Voice Building and Tone Placing." He also wrote many articles for medical and scientific journals. Dr. Curtis was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, Vice-President of the American Social Science Association and Secretary of the National Institution of Social Sciences. He was a fellow of the Royal Medical Society of England, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society and the American College of Surgeons. He was a corresponding member of the French Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. Dr. Curtis married, June 19, 1884, Josephine Allen, daughter of Hugh and Josephine (Hall) Allen of Binghamton, New York.

Children:

(i) Henry Holbrook, died in infancy.

(ii) William Edmond, died in infancy.

(iii) Marjorie, born November 11, 1888; married, January 15, 1921, Thomas L. Chadbourn of Brookville, Long Island.

(III) Francis Randolph, born October 11, 1858, died June 11, 1892; unmarried.

(iv) Eustace Sanford, born June 13, 1860, died July 14, 1881; unmarried.

(v) Frederick Kingsbury, born February 2, 1863, died March 4, 1936. He prepared for college at St. Paul's, graduated Yale in 1884, A. B., and Columbia in 1886, LL. B. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year and became a member of the firm Stearns & Curtis in New York City. He was interested in public utilities, commercial enterprises and at one time owned and operated Insular and Ocean Freight lines. He was Chairman of the Board of the American Tube and Stamping Company and President of the Connecticut Steel Company. He was also interested in real estate, principally in the development of properties in Tuxedo, New York, and Venice, Florida. He was Treasurer and a Trustee of the Museum of the American Indian, a Trustee of Vassar College and a Director of the Japan Society. For his service as Chairman of the Serbian Aid Committee during the World War, he was decorated with the Order of St. Sava. He held honorary degrees from Lincoln Memorial University and Rollins College. He married (first), October 28, 1890, Marian Scott Hare, daughter of James Montgomery and

Mary Emlen (Meredith) Hare. She died March 30, 1903. A daughter, Mary Emlen, died in infancy. He married (second), June 14, 1905, in London, England, Cornelia Day McLanahan, daughter of George William and Helen Spencer (Day) McLanahan, of Washington, D. C.

Children:

(i) Helen Kingsbury, born March 12, 1906; married, May 5, 1929, Herbert Pelham Curtis, born June 13, 1903, son of Thomas Pelham and Frances Kellog (Small) Curtis.

Children:

(*i*) Kingsbury, born June 5, 1930.

(*ii*) Francis, born August 5, 1932.

(ii) Cornelia McLanahan, born March 11, 1908; married, December 12, 1927, Laurence Lombard.

(vi) Mary Alathea, born October 2, 1867, died October 1, 1916; unmarried.

(vii) Elizabeth, born April 21, 1873.

(3) Thomas John, born June 9, 1833, died May 22, 1839.

(4) Sarah Hannah, born July 13, 1835, died November 8, 1839.

Children of the second marriage:

(5) William Henry, born in Waterbury, January 7, 1842, died in Hudson, New York, December 9, 1914. He was only twelve years old at the time of the death of his parents and was placed under the guardianship of his brother-in-law, Frederick J. Kingsbury of Waterbury. He received a splendid education in private schools in Connecticut and in Geneva, Switzerland, and spent his vacations and holidays at the home of the Kingsbury's in Waterbury. Upon his return from Switzerland he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and served throughout the Civil War. When peace was declared he matriculated at Bellevue Medical College and was later appointed medical cadet at the United States General Hospital in New Haven. He then removed to New York, where he lived a few years and later in Brooklyn and Tarrytown until 1871, when he came to Hudson, where he resided until the time of his death. He was an active member of all the Masonic bodies and prominent in the G. A. R. circles. He was also for many years a member of the Vestry and Senior Warden of Christ Episcopal Church in Hudson. He married, January 13, 1863, in Kinderhook, New York, Elizabeth Whiting, born August 15, 1842, died

August 22, 1915, daughter of John Lucas and Cornelia (Barnard) Whiting.

Children:

(i) Edith Cornelia, born April 3, 1864, died April 2, 1935; unmarried.

(ii) William Henry, born February 26, 1862; married, July 6, 1896, Georgianna Elkinburg. No children.

(iii) Edward Washburne, born December 2, 1870, died September 12, 1935; married, January 18, 1915, Mary Keating Brennan, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Keating) Brennan.

Children:

(i) Elizabeth Whiting, born October 31, 1915.

(ii) Robert Barnard, born March 28, 1920.

(iv) Jessie Whiting, born May 8, 1872, died July 26, 1873.

(v) Ruth Alathea, born August 21, 1882; unmarried.

(6) James Mitchel Lamson, born June 18, 1843, died February 8, 1846.

(7) Nathan Smith, born April 3, 1847, died May 22, 1849.

ALATHEA RUTH SCOVILL, daughter of William Henry and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill, was born in Waterbury, March 21, 1828, and died in New York City, December 7, 1899. She married, April 29, 1851, Frederick John Kingsbury, son of Charles Denison and Eliza (Leavenworth) Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Connecticut. (*See Kingsbury Line.*)

Arms: Argent, a fesse, fusilly gules between two barrulets sable.

Crest: A paschal lamb passant argent, staff and banner proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

THOMAS RICHARDS was born in England about 1600 and died in 1638 or 1639, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of the sixty-two original settlers. He was granted permission from the town of Hartford, in 1639, "to fetch wood and keep swine or cows on the town Common."

His wife, whose name is not known, is referred to in the records as "Widow Richards." She died about 1671, in Hartford.

Children:

(1) Mary, married Mr. Peck, of Milford, Connecticut.

(2) John, born in 1631, died after July, 1712, in Hartford; married Lydia Stocking.

(3) Deacon Thomas, born in 1634, died April 9, 1715, in Newark, New Jersey; married Hannah, surname unknown.

(4) Samuel, died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1662; unmarried.

(5) Obadiah, of whom further.

OBADIAH RICHARDS, son of Thomas Richards, died November 11, 1702, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was made a freeman in May, 1669, and was a proprietor in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1672.

He purchased three hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Farmington in 1673-1674, became one of the original proprietors of Waterbury, where he purchased land in 1685. He disposed of some of his land before his death, but all his children inherited large estates. He was a member of Thomas Hooker's Church in Farmington.

Obadiah Richards married Hannah Barnes, whose estate was probated in Waterbury, June 4, 1725.

Children:

(1) John, born in 1667, died in 1735; married, August 17, 1692, Mary Welton, daughter of John Welton of Waterbury.

(2) Mary, born in January, 1669, died April 24, 1754; married, in August, 1691, George Scott, who died September 26, 1724, son of Edmun Scott.

(3) Hannah, of whom further.

(4) Esther, born in June, 1673; married, August 16, 1692, Dr. Ephraim Warner, born in 1669, died in August, 1753, son of John Warner of Waterbury.

(5) Elizabeth, born in July, 1675, died May 23, 1750; married (first), January 13, 1703, John Richason, who died October 17, 1712, son of Thomas Richason of Waterbury. She married (second), Nathaniel Arnold.

(6) Sarah, born in April, 1677, died August 27, 1747; married, David Scott, who died in 1727, son of Edmun Scott.

(7) Obadiah, born October 1, 1679, baptized March 14, 1680, in Farmington, died before 1720 in Lyme, Connecticut.

(8) Rachel, born May 6, 1683; married, June 14, 1704, Jeremiah Peck, who died in Derby, Connecticut, in 1752, son of Reverend Jeremiah Peck.

(9) Thomas, born August 9, 1685, died in 1734; married Hannah Upson.

(10) Benjamin, born April 5, 1691, died June 2, 1714.

HANNAH RICHARDS, daughter of Obadiah and Hannah (Barnes) Richards, was born in November, 1671, and baptized March 14, 1679-80. She married, February 6, 1693-94, John Scovill, Jr. (*See Scovill Line.*)

Arms: Azure, a fesse between three lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A tiger sejant ermine.

(Crozier: "General Armory." Harleian Society: "Visitation of Bedfordshire," Vol. XIX, p. 186.)

SERGEANT FRANCIS NICHOLS (NICHOLLS), ancester of this branch of the family, is said to be the son of Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nicholls, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, England, where he was born about 1590. He died in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1650. Many authorities on genealogy and history are of the opinion that he was a brother of Colonel Richard Nicholls, first English Governor of New York.

Record of Francis Nichols is found as early as 1639, in Stratford, where he was one of the original proprietors. Because of his knowledge of military affairs, gained as a member of the Horse Guards in London, he was selected by the General Court to train men in military discipline and given the title of Sergeant.

He married (first), in England; the name of his wife is not known. He married (second), Anne Wines, daughter of Barnabas Wines, a native of Wales, who settled in Southold, Long Island.

Children of the first marriage, born in England:

(1) Isaac, of whom further.

(2) Caleb, died in 1690; married Anne Ward,

daughter of Andrew Ward. She died July 23, 1718.

(3) John, married Grace, surname unknown.

(4) A daughter, name unknown, who married Richard Mills.

Children of the second marriage:

(5) Anne, married Christopher Youngs, Jr.

Isaac Nichols, son of Sergeant Francis Nichols, was born in 1625, in England, and died in 1695 in Stratford. His will is dated September 28, 1694, and was proved November 6, 1695. He was a leading merchant in Stratford and served as representative to the General Court in 1665. "He was of good estate and engaged in soap boiling." About 1678 he moved to Derby, Connecticut. He married, in 1646, Margaret, surname unknown.

Children:

(1) Mary, born February 2, 1647-48; married, January 8, 1667, Reverend Israel Chauncy.

(2) Sarah, born November 1, 1649; married, January 8, 1674, Stephen Burritt.

(3) Josiah, born January 29, 1651-52, died June 25, 1692; married, December 13, 1678, Hannah Hawley, daughter of Joseph Hawley.

(4) Isaac, Jr., of whom further.

(5) Jonathan, born December 20, 1655; married, December 21, 1681, Hannah Hawkins.

(6) Ephraim, born December 16, 1657, died in 1692; married, October 17, 1682, Mrs. Esther Ward Hawley. She married (first), William Ward; (second), Ebenezer Hawley; (third), Ephraim Nichols; (fourth), Eliphalet Hill, and (fifth), Mr. Lord.

(7) Patience, born February 2, 1659-60.

(8) Temperance, born May 17, 1662.

(9) Margery, born November 30, 1663.

(10) Benjamin, born February 2, 1665-66; married (first), Abigail, and married (second), Mrs. Rebecca Selley.

(11) Elizabeth, born April 2, 1668; married, in 1691, Reverend Joseph Webb.

Isaac Nichols, Jr., son of Isaac and Margaret Nichols, was born March 12, 1654, and died in 1690, in Stratford. He married Mary, surname unknown.

Children:

(1) Francis, born June 3, 1676.

(2) Richard, born November 29, 1678, died September 20, 1756; married (first), June 3, 1702, Comfort Sherman, who died in February, 1726. He married (second), Elizabeth.

(3) Joseph, of whom further.

Joseph Nichols, son of Isaac, Jr., and Mary Nichols, was born November 1, 1680, in Stratford, and died March 10, 1733, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He moved from Derby, Connecticut, to Waterbury about 1729. He married Elizabeth Wood.

Children:

(1) James, born on Long Island, June 27, 1712.
(2) George, of whom further.
(3) Elizabeth, married in 1740, Ebenezer Waklee.
(4) Richard, born in 1720.
(5) Joseph, born in 1724.
(6) Marah, born in Derby.
(7) Isaac, born in Derby, May 4, 1729, died in New York in 1776.
(8) Benjamin, born May 14, 1731.

Captain George Nichols, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wood) Nichols, was born July 14, 1714, on Long Island, and died October 23, 1788, in Waterbury.

He inherited the land known as "Nichols Tract" in the western part of Waterbury, where he was prominent in business and a strong supporter of the Episcopal Church. He was Captain of the Sixth Company, Independent Regiment, in 1759. He donated the site for Christ Church in Watertown, Connecticut, in 1760.

Captain George Nichols married, December 15, 1741, Susanna Hickox, daughter of Deacon Thomas Hickox, of Waterbury. She died January 28, 1790.

Children:

(1) Amy, of whom further.

(2) William, born February 8, 1744; married Sarah Richards. He died in Nova Scotia.

(3) Lemuel, born April 13, 1746.

(4) Prue, born November 8, 1748, died August 23, 1753.

(5) John, born April 12, 1751, died in 1815. He was graduated from Yale College.

(6) Daniel, born April 20, 1754.

(7) Susanna (Prue), married Dr. Dan Southmayd.

(8) Mary.

Amy Nichols, daughter of Captain George and Susanna (Hickox) Nichols, was born in Waterbury, August 9, 1742, and died June 25, 1832, or August 7, 1834, in Kingston, New Brunswick. She married, November 7, 1762, Reverend James Scovill, son of Lieutenant William and Hannah (Richards) Scovill. (*See Scovill Line.*)

Arms: Sable, a fesse between three lambs argent.

Crest: A ram's head cabossed argent attired sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

LAMSON

THE surname Lamson, also spelled Lampson and Lambson, is derived from the baptismal name Lamb. Thomas Lamson appears in the Court Rolls during the reign of Edward IV, and William Lampson during that of Queen Elizabeth.

WILLIAM LAMSON, the progenitor of this branch of the family in America, was born in England, probably in Essex County, and died in January, 1658-59, in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was one of the first settlers in New England and came to America in 1634.

According to a family tradition Barnabas Lamson came to America on the ship "Defence," which sailed from Harwich, England, August 10, 1635, and Thomas Lamson arrived about the same time and settled in New Haven, Connecticut. Some authorities believe that William, Barnabas and Thomas were brothers and that they were of the Lamson family of Ridgewell, in Essex County.

William Lamson settled in Ipswich, where he was granted land February 5, 1637, and again in 1640. "Lamson's Hill," in Ipswich is thought to be a part of this land. William Lamson appears on the list of

freemen of Ipswich, May 17, 1637, and also on several town lists. His estate was valued at £111.10s 2d, a considerable fortune at that time.

He married Sarah Ayers, daughter of John and Hannah Ayers, of Salisbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Children:

(1) John, born in November, 1642; died in 1717, in Topsfield, Massachusetts; married, December 17, 1668, Martha Perkins, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Phebe (Gould) Perkins, of Topsfield.

(2) Sarah, born in 1645, died in 1701, in Reading, Massachusetts; married, June 6, 1665, Cornelius Brown of Reading.

(3) Samuel, born in November, 1649, died October 7, 1692, in Reading; married, May 19, 1676, Mary Nichols, daughter of Richard Nichols.

(4) Phebe, born in 1652; married John Towne.

(5) Mary, born about 1653, died April 5, 1718; married (as his third wife), August 20, 1689, Thomas Paine, son of Thomas Paine.

(6) Hannah, born in 1655, died December 16, 1682; married, January 3, 1682, Henry Collins.

(7) Nathaniel, born in November, 1656. He was a seaman and nothing further is known of him.

(8) Joseph, of whom further.

Joseph Lamson, son of William and Sarah (Ayers) Lamson, was born in August, 1657-58, in Ipswich, and died August 27, 1722, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was a cordwainer and a stone cutter, and lived in Charlestown and later in Malden, Massachusetts. He was with Captain Turner on the Connecticut River in March, 1675-76. In 1694-95, he was a proprietor and a freeholder in Charlestown and was appointed Tythingman, March 8, 1696-97. In 1701, he was a member of a committee for country road boundaries, and is recorded as a "sealer of leather" in 1709-10. On January 27, 1720, he was appointed administrator of his father's estate, as "only surviving son." He owned considerable land in various towns in Massachusetts and the inventory of his estate amounted to £203.

Joseph Lamson married (first), December 12, 1679, in Charlestown, Elizabeth Mitchell, who died June 10, 1703, in Malden. He married (second), in 1704, Mrs. Hannah Welch, widow of Thomas Welch, who died in November, 1713, in Charlestown. He married (third), in 1715, Mrs. Dorothy (Hitt) Monsell, widow of Thomas Monsell, who died August 27, 1722, also in Charlestown.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Elizabeth, born October 24, 1680, in Charlestown, died young.

(2) Joseph, born July 28, 1684, in Malden, died about 1740; married, July 13, 1708, in Charlestown, Hannah Newhall, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Rebecca (Green) Newhall, of Malden.

(3) John, born April 15, 1687, in Malden, died July 14, 1725; married, before 1704, Mehitable.

(4) Elizabeth, born August 29, 1689, in Malden, died January 1, 1703-04.

(5) Nathaniel, born in 1692, in Malden, died June 5, 1755, in Charlestown; married, January 13, 1722-23, Dorothy Monsall, daughter of John Monsall, of Charlestown.

(6) William, of whom further.

(7) Caleb, born June 12, 1697, in Malden, died February 9, 1760; married, November 24, 1720, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dorothy Hancock, daughter of Samuel Hancock.

(8) Hannah, born October 9, 1699.

William Lamson, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Lamson, was born October 25, 1694, in Malden, and died January 21, 1755, in Stratford, Connecticut. He is buried in the Old Burial Ground of Christ Church, in Stratford. He removed from Malden to Stratford about 1717, where he became an extensive land owner and operated a sawmill, a gristmill and a fulling mill on the Pequonnock River,

in the western section of the town, now the town of Trumbull. He was affiliated with the Congregational Church of Stratford until the Second Episcopal Church was erected, when he became a member of, and pew-owner in that Church.

William Lamson married, September 12, 1717, in Stratford, Elizabeth Burch.

Children:

(1) Rev. Joseph, born March 28, 1718, died in 1773, in Fairfield, Connecticut; married (first), July 26, 1747, in Rye, New York, Alathea Wetmore, daughter of Rev. James and Hannah (Dwight) Wetmore. He married (second), Mary, who died January 26, 1788.

(2) William, born June 3, 1719, died in 1755, in New Milford, Connecticut; married Hannah Judson.

(3) Nathaniel, of whom further.

(4) Elizabeth (twin), born July 19, 1723, died February 18, 1780, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married, January 28, 1747, Peter Mitchell.

(5) Sarah (twin), born July 19, 1723, died in 1786.

(6) Mary, born December 8, 1724, died March 30, 1727.

(7) John, born August 22, 1730, died in 1777; married, April 20, 1759, Mary Burritt, daughter of Ephraim Burritt.

(8) Mary, born July 14, 1734; married, January 27, 1760, Edmund Burritt, son of Edmund and Sarah (Lewis) Burritt.

NATHANIEL LAMSON, son of William and Elizabeth (Burch) Lamson, was born January 28, 1720-21, in Stratford, where he died in 1802. He was granted land on the north side of old King's Highway in Stratford, "with a new dwelling-house thereon." He and his brother John inherited their father's mill properties on the Pequonnock River.

Nathaniel Lamson married Tabitha Hawley, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Uffoot) Hawley, who was baptized October 11, 1724, in Stratford, where she died July 8, 1815.

Children:

(1) Ruth, born March 2, 1741; married (first), Charles Cameron, and (second), November 6, 1768, John Curtis Fairchild, son of Samuel and Mary (Curtis) Fairchild.

(2) Mitchell, of whom further.

(3) Nathaniel, born in 1745, died August 19, 1807; married Abiah.

(4) Samuel, born in 1749, died October 20, 1822, in Stratford; married, January 1, 1775, Martha Hubbell.

(5) Elizabeth, born in 1753, died February 5, 1829,

in Stratford; married, August 30, 1770, Silas Hubbell, son of Ebenezer Hubbell.

(6) Gloriana, married, March 31, 1779, Joseph DeForest, son of Edward and Eunice (Uffoot) DeForest.

MITCHELL LAMSON, son of Nathaniel and Tabitha (Hawley) Lamson, was born in Stratford, December 3, 1742, and died September 14, 1807, in Woodbury, Connecticut. Town records indicate that he was a prosperous merchant, and prominent in the affairs of Woodbury where he was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mitchell Lamson married, February 20, 1765, Thankful King, daughter of Moses and Hester (Noble) King, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Children:

(1) Alathea, of whom further.

(2) Betsey, born in 1772, died June 14, 1791, buried in the Old Burying Ground, in Woodbury.

(3) King William, died in Berwick, Pennsylvania; married, before 1808, Sarah Clark, daughter of Sherman Clark, of Washington, District of Columbia. He removed to Waterbury in 1800, where he changed his name to William King Lamson. He removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania, in 1820.

(4) Nathaniel, married, November 26, 1801, in Hartford, Connecticut, Mary Frances Adams, daughter of Judge Adams, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

ALATHEA LAMSON, daughter of Mitchell and Thankful (King) Lamson, was born January 16, 1766, in Woodbury, and died January 1, 1846. She married, in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 16, 1788, James Scovill, Jr., son of Reverend James and Amy (Nichols) Scovill. (*See Scovill Line.*)

Arms: Quarterly 1st and 4th gules, on a bend argent a lion passant sable, armed and langued gules; 2d argent, a lion rampant sable armed and langued gules; 3d or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued of the first.

Crest: A lion's head erased quarterly argent and sable, langued gules.

Motto: Heb Dhuw heb ddym, Dhuw a digon.

(E. H. Davies: "Davies Memoir."
Burke: "General Armory.")

DAVIES

THE surname Davies is of ancient origin and derived from David. The first record of the family under the name of Davies is found in 1581, when Robert ap David of Gwysany assumed it and confirmation of the family coat-of-arms with grant of crest and motto was obtained by him from the heralds of England.

The Davies ancestors, however, have for centuries ranked among the first families in North Wales and the Davies of Gwysany, Mold, Flintshire, England, descend in direct line from Cymric Efell, Lord of Eylwys Eyle, who lived in 1200. He was the son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys Fadoc, sixth in direct descent from and heir of Merwyn, King Powys, third son of Rodic Maur.

During the English revolution members of the Davies family distinguished themselves by their services to the crown and were noted for their loyalty to the royal cause.

ROBERT DAVIES, the first of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in 1606 and died in 1666. He was the head of the family at the time of the English revolution and owner of the family seat, Gwysany. Gwysany Mansion stood nearly six

hundred feet above sea level and about two miles north of the town of Mold, called, "Mons Albus" by the Romans and "Yr Wydd grug" by the British, meaning a "lofty hill." The mansion was erected early in the 17th Century and was of Elizabethean architecture. Robert Davies, a staunch royalist, fortified his castle and held it against the parliamentary forces, but was compelled to surrender April 12, 1645, under an attack by the force led by Sir William Brereton.

Robert Davies was high sheriff of Flintshire before the revolution and later under King Charles II this important office was again entrusted to him. He was elected to the knighthood of the Royal Oak and his estate was estimated at two thousand pounds per year.

Robert Davies married in 1632, Anne Mytton, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Peter Mytton, Chief Justice of North Wales, through whom he came into possession of the Llanech Park Estate. Robert Davies and Anne Mytton had four children of whom Mytton, born in 1634, was the oldest and Thomas, of whom further, was the youngest. The names of the other two children are not known.

THOMAS DAVIES, son of Robert and Anne (Mytton) Davies, was a merchant in London, from where he removed to Kington, Herefordshire, about 1680. As the younger son, he was obliged to make his own way in the world, his father's estate, upon the latter's death, having passed to his brother Mytton. Upon the death of one of Mytton Davies' descendants, without male issue, the estate, through the marriage of a daughter and heiress, came into the Cooke family of Oweston, Yorkshire. Thomas Davies died in Kington. The dates of his birth, marriage, death and name of his wife are not known. Nor is it known if he had any daughters. Upon his death his only son, John, inherited his estate.

JOHN DAVIES, son of Thomas Davies, was born in Kington, Herefordshire, England, in 1680 and died in Davies' Hollow, now Romford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, November 22, 1758. He came to America, with all his possessions, in 1735 and immediately upon his arrival settled in Litchfield County, where he bought a tract of 160 acres from Thomas Lee for £150. The land is now within the boundaries of the present town of Washington and the section was known, for more than 100 years, as Davies' Hollow.

DAVIES

John Davies was unlike the average immigrant, who in those days, came to America in search of a fortune or adventure. Nor did he come to escape religious or political persecution in the mother country, but seems to have been actuated by a desire to acquire a large landed estate and establish it for his posterity. He came to America when past middle life, well educated and with considerable means for the times. In acquiring an estate he was eminently successful and when he died was the owner of nearly 1000 acres of land. The town records, from the time of his arrival until within six years of his death, show that he was constantly buying land, while it is not recorded that he disposed of any. For this land he paid an average price of £1 per acre. It was entirely unsettled and unimproved, but good fertile bottom-land along the Shepaug River, much of which he cleared and improved. The outlay of money in paying for the land and the subsequent expense of improving it, together with the substantial aid he gave to his church indicate that he was a man of wealth and influence.

John Davies was a devout and zealous member of the Church of England and for a long time the only Episcopalian in Litchfield, where, as throughout

New England, the majority were Congregationalists. Gradually as other Episcopalians came to Litchfield, several men, of whom John Davies was one of the leaders, became interested in organizing a congregation according to the forms and principles of the Church of England, and in November, 1745, held a meeting at the home of Captain Griswold and laid the foundation for the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield. Members of this Society met regularly for worship at Captain Griswold's house, where a lay reader, Samuel Cole, who had been sent to America by the British Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, conducted the service. Mr. Davies, as is learned from the Church records, was constantly advocating building a church and urged upon the other members to build it at Birch Plains, near his own residence, where a suitable site, large enough for a church, and a cemetery was available. He made liberal offers to induce them to select this locality, but others who lived in or near the town of Litchfield preferred a more convenient and accessible location and their opinion prevailed. Mr. Davies graciously acquiesced in this and continued to take the same whole hearted interest in the matter. On April 4, 1747, he deeded to Samuel Cole, as trustee for the Church, a tract of 52 acres in the town of

Litchfield, which he had bought for £200, to be held by the trustees and his successors for a term of 998 years at the annual rental of one peppercorn to be paid at the annual feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. The following, quoted from the deed, shows clearly how sincere Mr. Davies was in his love for his church as well as the spirit in which this munificent gift was made:

"In consideration of the love and affection I have and bear for and towards the People of the Church of England, in the said town of Litchfield, and securing the service and worship of God among us, according to the usages of our most Excellent Church, within said Litchfield, at all times forever hereafter, and also for the love and good will I have for Mr. Samuel Cole aforesaid, I do therefore lease to the said Samuel Cole, his heirs and assigns, for and during the full term of nine hundred and ninety-eight years, to the use of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and their successors, for and during the full term aforesaid" * * * (here follows description of the land) * * * "to have and to hold said demised premises, unto the said Samuel Cole, his heirs and assigns, during the term of this lease, for the benefit and behoof of the said Society, and their successors, to be by the said Society, applied and appropriated, for the benefit of the Episcopal minister for the time being of the Episcopal Church in Birch Plains, in said Litchfield, and to his successors, for and during the full term, and to and for no other Use, Interest and Purpose whatsoever. * * * Yielding and paying therefor

one Peppercorn annually, at or upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, if lawfully demanded."

Mr. Davies also gave the services of a carpenter and "a strong team of horses and a hired man," for hauling the timber and other material used in building the church. Mr. Samuel Cole had continued his studies in divinity while in Litchfield and Mr. Davies feeling that the congregation should have the benefit of the services of a properly ordained priest, offered to pay Mr. Cole's expenses in going to England for the purpose of completing his education, and receive holy orders. Mr. Cole was compelled to decline because of his health. The church was completed and at Mr. Davies' request named St. Michael's. The first service was held April 23, 1749.

Mr. Davies does not appear to have taken an active part in public affairs and there is no record of him having held public office. His interests were confined to his family, his large estate and his church.

John Davies did not leave a will, but before his death made gifts of mourning to his friends and those who had been associated with him in building St. Michael's Church. His funeral is said to have been the largest held in Litchfield up to that time and his

body was brought from Davies' Hollow to Litchfield to rest beside that of his wife, who had died some years before. The location of their graves has not been found, though careful and thorough search has been made. A monument, which still stands, was erected to his memory in the family burying ground in Davies' Hollow, and a memorial tablet has been placed by his descendants in St. Michael's Church in Litchfield.

John Davies married Catherine Spencer, who accompanied him from England in 1735. She died prior to 1758. They were the parents of only one child, John, Jr., of whom further.

JOHN DAVIES, JR., son of John and Catherine (Spencer) Davies, was born in Kington, Herefordshire, England, in 1711 and died in Davies' Hollow, May 19, 1797. He was educated at the University of Oxford and remained in England when his father immigrated to America, intending to follow as soon as the settling of family affairs would permit. He made several voyages to America before his final immigration in 1747 and upon his arrival immediately proceeded to Davies' Hollow where his father gave him a large tract of land and where he remained until his death.

He was a man of means when he arrived in this country, highly educated and, like his father, an ardent churchman and as such was at once warmly welcomed into the Episcopalian Society of Litchfield, of which he became an influential member. He does not seem to have taken an active interest in public affairs, but appears to have devoted himself to the improvement of his large estate and to the interest of his church, of which he was a devout member and a liberal benefactor. In 1757, he bought a large tract of land in Saratoga County, New York, which he intended to cultivate and for a time left his family in Connecticut to go there for that purpose, but he had to abandon this enterprise because of the unsettled conditions, due to the French and Indian War. He was driven off by hostile Indians and returned to Davies' Hollow in 1758.

John Davies, Jr., was a Tory and the American Revolution brought hardships and disaster upon him and his family. By nature, circumstances of birth, education and his strong attachment to the Church of England, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the royal cause and all British institutions and he faithfully and steadfastly maintained his political principles and religious faith throughout the

Revolutionary War. The feeling in Litchfield County ran high during that period and Davies' Hollow, which at that time was a self sustaining community, with a saw mill and a grist mill and inhabited only by members of the Davies family and their employees, was a target for hostilities. On several occasions the Davies' farms were plundered of cattle and crops and their properties confiscated. The following, quoted from Kilbourne's History of Litchfield County shows the danger in which members of the Davies family lived during that period.

"Extract from letter of Dr. Reuben Smith to Hon. Oliver Wolcott, dated Litchfield, Conn., May 12th, 1777, describing events connected with an attack made by English troops on the town of Danbury on the 26th day of April, 1777: 'The infamous Daniel Griswold came into the western part of this town the morning before the alarm, and was there concealed till Monday, and took off to join the ministerial army, David Kilbourne, Benjamin Kilbourne's son, Charles, Isaac Kilbourne's son, Abraham and Samuel Kilbourne, sons of Giles Kilbourne, Jonathan Smith, Jr., and his brother Elisha (who was enlisted in the lighthorse), David Jay, Benjamin Doolittle, Josiah Stone, and John Davies' son David, and one John Beach, who lived at Josiah Stone's.

" 'The Wednesday following, they were taken (except Benjamin Doolittle and Charles Kilbourne, who it is said

were killed in attempting to escape) and were carried to Derby, whence they were tried by a court-martial, and Griswold was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was executed on the Monday following at New Haven. The rest were pardoned upon their enlisting in the Continental Army during the war.' "

"Note. — The names of Griswold, Kilbourne, Davies, and Smith are found in the list of those by whom St. Michael's Church was organized in 1745. David Davies must in some way have escaped the necessity of service in the Continental Army, as his name does not appear on the rolls of the Connecticut troops. Daniel Griswold is reputed to have been a young man of excellent character and generally liked."

Throughout the Revolution the Davies family remained united and was not disturbed by internal strife. As members of the Episcopal Church, they were subjected to ridicule and insults, but they never swerved from their faith. From records of St. Michael's Church the following is quoted:

"During the war the Church of St. Michael's was a mark for the maliciously disposed, and its windows stood as shattered monuments of the vengeance of its adversaries. When General Washington passed through this town some time during the war, the soldiers, to evince their hostility to the Church, and their attachment to the General, (sic) threw a shower of stones through the windows. He rebuked them, saying: "I am a churchman, and wish not

to see the church dishonored and desecrated in this manner."

The following refers to Reverend Truman Marsh who was rector of St. Michael's Church from 1799-1810.

"He can well remember, though then a young man, that in this village he was ridiculed and insulted when going to and returning from the church on the Lord's day; when the windows of the church were broken and in the place of glass, wooden sliding shutters were opened to let in the light of heaven to read the prayers of the Common Prayer Book. Thanks be to Heaven for the great change in public sentiment."

In 1779 the township of Washington in Litchfield County was organized and certain land owned by the Davies family came within the boundaries of the new township. On April 12, 1779, a freeman's meeting was held and a number of the townspeople took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, but the name of Davies does not appear in the record.

That John Davies, Jr., was a generous man of a kindly disposition and that he in his attachment and devotion to the royal cause and the Church of England was guided solely by his principles and held no animosity towards those who differed with him,

is amply illustrated by the following: It had been his custom to give the Reverend Mr. Marshall of Woodbury a fat cow once a year, and throughout the war he kept up this practice. As told by him, it was necessary to drive the cow to Woodbury during the night, which was attended by great danger as it was a treasonable offense to make a gift of anything to an Episcopal clergyman. In a biography of the Rev. Thomas Davies, son of John Davies, Jr., the following incident is related. A man, who during the Revolution had been especially hostile towards the Davies family and had taken an active part in plundering their farms, and driving off their horses and cattle, found himself ruined at the close of the war and applied to John Davies, Jr., for aid. Mr. Davies pardoned him for his wrongs and generously assisted him.

When peace returned, John Davies, Jr., settled down to retrieve his fortune and repair the damage done to his properties. He never forgot his father's desire to build a church at Birch Plains and the manner in which he accomplished this is set forth in Cothrin's: "History of Ancient Woodbury," from which the following is quoted:

"After the separation of what was called Birch Plains

or Davies' Hollow from the township, the Davies family, one of considerable note and zealously attached to the Church, withdrew from the Litchfield Parish, and built a church edifice of their own in Davies' Hollow, where with assistance from some few families, who resided near, they sustained religious services according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and kept up a distinct parochial organization, for a considerable period. The following is a copy of the Deed given by John Davies, father of Rev. Thomas Davies, to the Churchmen in Washington, making to them a conveyance of the lands upon which the house of worship was erected:

"Know ye that I, John Davies, of that part of Washington formerly belonging to Litchfield and known and called by the name of Birch Plains in the County of Litchfield, for the consideration of an agreement or promise, made with and to my honored father, John Davies, late of Birch Plains, in said Litchfield, deceased, and for the love and affection I have and bear toward the people of the Church of England now in said town of Washington, and for securing and settling the service and worship of God among us, according to the usage of our most excellent Episcopal Church, whenever there shall be one legally organized in said Washington, and at all times forever hereafter, do therefore demise,' etc.

"The measurement of the land as described in the deed must have been equal to ninety-six square poles, and it was restricted to use as a public burying ground, and for the purpose of having a suitable place of worship erected upon it. The same condition was annexed to it as that which was expressed in the deed given by his father to the

church in Litchfield, viz; the requirement of one peppercorn to be paid annually on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, if demanded. The above deed was given on the 22d of January, 1794. Upon this ground, principally at his own expense, an Episcopal Church subsequently was erected. Aged and infirm, and seated in an arm-chair at the door of his house, he witnessed the raising of the edifice, with a feeling similar to that of the pious Simeon when he said, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.' He survived about three years, and at the age of eighty-six years he died on the 19th day of May, 1797, and was buried in the family burial ground in Davies' Hollow."

The church was built and according to the church records, completed in 1796 and John Davies, Jr., and family continued to be active and prominent as members of the congregation and as officers of the church. The following, from the church records, shows the original organization:

"St. John's Church Washington
December, 8th day, 1794

At a meeting at David Davies' house in Washington, in Birch Plains, legally wornd:

John Davies, Jr., chosen Moderator.

Joel Titus, Jr., chosen Clerk.

Joel Titus, John Davies, Jr., James J. Davies, chosen Committee.

Voted a tax collected on the list of 1794, at two pence

on the pound, payable the first day of March, 1795, for the use of and support of the Gospel and Episcopal Society in Birch Plains in said Washington.

December 8, 1794

(Signed) Samuel Treat, Collector
John Davies
John Davies, Jr.
Joel Titus
Samuel P. Treat
James J. Davies
Walter Davies
David Davies
George Davies
Abraham Woster
John Hull
William Lyons."

Regular services were held from 1796 until 1815, and on May 9, in that year, it was decided, by unanimous vote of the parish to move the church to Washington, where on the site, then selected the St. John's Episcopal Church still stands. The old church was taken down and transported on ox-carts from Davies' Hollow to Washington, where on May 13, 1816, the first service was held and the consecration by Bishop Brownell took place October 14, 1820. The hundredth anniversary of its removal was commemorated on September 19 and 20, in 1916. By that time, however, the building had fallen into

decay and for a long time had been too small for the needs of the parish. It had been decided, some time previously, to raise funds for the building of a new church and this was begun June 9, 1912, with 65 cents, the offering at the early Holy Communion service on that day, as its nucleus. The last service in the old church was held October 7, 1917. The cornerstone for the new church was laid May 19, 1917, by Archdeacon Humphrey and the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Connecticut. The following sermon, quoted in full and delivered at a meeting of the Litchfield Archdeaconry, September 20, 1916, by Reverend Storrs O. Seymour of Litchfield, is an interesting and detailed account of the history of St. John's church:

"Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."
— Jeremiah 6:16.

"When our thoughts pass along the path of the world's history, or part of it, yet as we stand here today looking back on a century of the Church's Life in this county, as we remember what the church's position was in this community at that day, as we allow our thoughts to run swiftly back to that early day and note the wonderful changes which have taken place and the innumerable discoveries, inventions, and improvements which have been

made, this last century seems, if not the longest of all, yet surely it seems a wonderful one — a century well worth careful study and most interesting in the events which have crowded into its passing years.

"The principal facts in connection with the introduction of the Church of England into Litchfield County are known to some of you, perhaps to most of you. There will be no restatement of these facts today beyond what may seem of some importance in connection with the event which occupies our thoughts at this time. But certainly any recital of the history of our church as it has unfolded itself in this neighborhood would be very inadequate and imperfect if it did not set forth at some length the work done for the Church and the influence exerted for its welfare by the Davies family. Soon after the settlement of this part of Connecticut and antedating the organization of the County of Litchfield there found their way here individuals and families who 'at home,' as they called it, had been connected with the Church of England. In coming to this country they had no idea of ridding themselves of ecclesiastical hardships nor of escaping from the burdens which they were unwilling and unable to bear; they had no desire to exercise any greater religious freedom than that which they had enjoyed at home. On the contrary, they brought with them a love for that church and a devotion to its principles which strengthened them to endure hardships on its behalf. The Psalmist's words: 'If I forget Thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning,' seemed the most natural words and the fittest to express their feelings. This is evident, I think, from the fact, which cannot be doubted, that no sooner had they built

homes for themselves and become acquainted with their neighbors than they sought to revive for themselves the privileges of worship to which they were accustomed. Little circles were formed which met on Sunday mornings, when some one of their number would read the familiar words of Morning Prayer and Litany, and a sermon would be read, a sermon of which the English theology of the day afforded an ample supply full of sound teaching and of great comfort to those whose sense of sinfulness was a heavy burden. Also when it was possible they secured the services, at least temporarily, of some priest who would minister the Sacraments, which were held in such reverent esteem. So far as known, the Church of England services were held for the first time in this country at Plymouth in the year 1740. Just before this, John Davies came from Kinton or Kington, England, and in the year 1735 bought a piece of land containing 160 acres in the Town of Litchfield and settled in a district, which for more than a century was known as Davies' Hollow. This territory afterwards became a part of the Town of Washington and is now known by the name of Romford, a station on the Shepaug Railroad. To this farm of 160 acres more land was added by purchase at various times, until within 15 years it covered a tract of a thousand acres. In the old home in England Mr. Davies had been a firm believer in the doctrine, discipline and worship of the English church, and he was one of those men who do not change their minds when they change the sky under which they live, and he did not leave behind him the convictions and principles which heretofore had guided and ruled his life, and so we are not surprised to find that he sought to secure for himself and family the comfort of the regular Lord's day services, to which he had been accustomed. More-

over, he found others who for one reason or another were glad to unite with him in securing this result, and in November, 1745, a little company of 13 heads of families came together at the house of Jacob Griswold in Litchfield and a mission of the Church of England was then organized. This small congregation met regularly on Sundays at Jacob Griswold's house and the church service was read by Samuel Cole, a Lay Reader sent to this country by the British Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts.

"After a while it was determined to build a church. Naturally Mr. Davies wished to have this church at Davies' Hollow, but as a majority of the people lived near to the village of Litchfield, it was finally determined to build near Mr. Griswold's house, about a mile west of the Center. Mr. Davies acquiesced in this plan and cordially united in the work. At his own expense a carpenter was employed to carry on the work; also he gave the assistance of a strong pair of horses and a hired man for hauling the timber for the building. Mr. Davies lived to a good old age, and when he died, November 22, 1758, his body was carried from his house in Davies' Hollow, seven miles to the church in Litchfield, where the funeral service was held and was buried in what is now known as West cemetery. He ordered gifts of mourning apparel to be made to his friends who had been his colleagues in building and sustaining the St. Michael's church. No stone marks his resting place in our cemetery, for, to our regret the location of the grave in which rests his mortal remains is not known.

"A marble tablet is on the wall of St. Michael's church to his memory and in his honor. It is recorded that the

attendance at his funeral was larger than any which had been previously attended at Litchfield.

"But we are not so much interested today in John Davies, the elder, as in his son, John, for it was he who may be considered as the Founder of this Parish, St. John's, Washington. John Davies, Jr., was born in England in the year 1711. He was educated at the University of Oxford. Before removing to America he had made two visits to his father, but on reaching the age of 35 he came with his family to Davies' Hollow and received there a gift from his father of a large tract of land, and in cultivating this he spent the rest of his life. It is told of his wife that she was very homesick and full of regrets at leaving old England, which feeling she is said to have expressed by writing to her friends at home that she 'had no neighbors but Presbyterians and wolves,' but as it is also recorded that she was the mother of 12 children, we can well believe as a memorial of her expresses it, 'that they must have soon relieved her of the necessity of complaining of a want of society.' Mr. Davies himself was warmly attached to the Church of England, and so long as he was connected with St. Michael's church in Litchfield he contributed freely towards its support.

"When the Revolutionary War came on, Mr. Davies very naturally sympathized with the Mother Country and more or less actively helped to promote its interests. This necessarily excited public opposition to him, and was the occasion of much suffering. We are told that on several instances his farms were swept completely bare of stock and gathered crops, and he himself was once imprisoned in the Litchfield jail for a year because he had rendered aid to the royal cause. In the year 1779, the Township of

Washington was formed and the land at Davies' Hollow was included in this town, and at this time the members of the Davies family withdrew from the parish at Litchfield and Mr. Davies, having in mind his father's wish that an Episcopal church should be built on their own land, erected a church at Davies' Hollow, and gathering together a few families who lived in the neighborhood, conducted services according to the forms of the English church as set forth in the book of Common Prayer. At this time also he conveyed by a deed the land on which this church stood to St. John's Parish, also land enough to form a Burying Ground, in which cemetery he was buried on May 19, 1797. The records of the parish show that the church was completed in the year 1796, and for nearly a quarter of a century it was regularly used as a place of worship, the Davies family being prominent as members and holding official positions in the parish.

"The records of this parish show that it was organized under the name of St. John's church on the eighth day of December, 1794. The meeting was held at the house of David Davies, a son of John Davies, Jr., born in America, and a vote that a tax of two pence on the pound be collected for the use and support of the Gospel and Episcopal Society in Birch Plains in said Washington was signed by twelve men, six of whom bore the name of Davies.

"This vote as it stands in the early records of the parish is a witness to the independence of the men of that time and their freedom from the rules of spelling, which now hamper and restrict us today. We are told that the meeting was 'legaly wornd,' using an 'o' rather than an 'a' and kindly dispensing with the 'e' which the word now con-

tains. They voted a tax and declared that it was for the use and 'support' of the Gospel and a Piscopal society. Evidently the word Episcopal was one which, probably from the rarity of its use, gave great trouble in the spelling. In the records of St. Michael's, Litchfield, we have the word 'apispacal.'

"In 1811 the churchmen of Washington began to talk of a church building nearer the center than Davies' Hollow. At a Parish meeting held on the eleventh day of April in that year, a committee was appointed 'to draw up a subscription paper to build a church on the corner east of Marshall's store, provided he will give the ground if not to let P. Church somewhere within one hundred rods of the present Prespiterion meeting house.' What was the result of this action does not appear and the subject was not taken up publicly for two years.

"At a meeting held on May 30th, a committee was appointed to purchase a spot to build a church on, and in December of that year a committee was appointed 'to fix a stake for a church and carry a petition to the County Court to establish the same.' But it was not until 1815 that a lot was purchased and at a meeting held May 9, 1815, it was voted 'unanimous that we will move the church now standing in Davies' Hollow on Birch Plains to the spot lately purchased of Ephraim Baker on the Green to set a church,' and a committee was appointed to carry this vote into effect. That this committee acted on the instructions thus given is evident, for at a meeting held at the house of Jesse Baker on April 29, 1816, it was voted that 'this meeting be adjourned to the 15th of May next to be holden at St. John's church, Washington,' and so the great work was accomplished and 14 years later the

third Bishop of Connecticut, the Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, consecrated the church according to the Doctrine, Order and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"You know the tradition that angelic ministers once carried the house in which our Lord spent his childhood in Nazareth after that country had fallen into the hands of a pagan people and deposited it on the eastern shore of Italy. We are not told that any such assistance was rendered when St. John's church was translated from the Davies' Hollow to Washington Green. On the contrary, we are told that the work was done by human hands helped by the strength of many pairs of oxen. The building was taken down and its timbers and lumber brought on carts over the rough roads leading up from the valley of the Shepaug to the greater height on the hill. We may well believe that angel legions in their unseen ministry watched over these who were doing this pious work; and who shall say that the departed spirits of many of the Davies family did not gladly share in this translating, believing that to change the location would surely rebound to the greater Glory of God and to be a comfort to a larger number of people than could assemble at Romford.

"Here then for a full century, the Gospel of our Blessed Lord has been preached and a pure, reverent and holy worship has been offered to Almighty God and souls have been born into the Kingdom of Heaven.

"The commemoration of this day and the event which we celebrate will, I think, be incomplete unless reference be made to another member of the Davies family, for his

influence and labors did so much to advance the interest of our church in this county, I mean, of course, the Rev. Thomas Davies. He was the son of John Davies, the elder, and was born in England. He came to America with his father when he was eight years old. Early in life he manifested a fondness for study and considerable mental activity, which was encouraged by his father. He was fitted for college and went to Yale, from which college he was graduated with honor in 1758. He then went to England, where he pursued his Theological studies and on August 23, 1761, he was made a deacon by Dr. Thomas Seeker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on the next day was ordained to the priesthood by the same Prelate.

"During his stay in England, the officers of the Society for Propagating the Gospel had formed his acquaintance and their confidence in his character and ability led to his appointment as a Missionary of that Society and they placed the several missions in Litchfield County under his ministerial care. On his return home, he made his residence in New Milford and to that Parish and to St. Michael's Parish, Litchfield, he gave the greater part of his time. Still every mission in the county, except perhaps Plymouth, received frequent visits from him. There were six of these viz: Roxbury, Woodbury, Sharon, New Preston, Judea or Washington, and Salisbury. There are also records of his officiating in various other Parishes outside of the limits of this county and out of the State for the Parish at Great Barrington, Mass., owes its origin to his zeal.

"A portrait of him is in the possession of William G. Davies of Poughkeepsie, in clerical costume, and at Litchfield we have a photograph made from this portrait. Undoubtedly most of his trips from Parish to Parish were

made on horseback, thereby exposing him to the inclemencies of our New England climate. When we consider his journeying oft in heat and cold, in storm and in sunshine, we cannot wonder that his ministerial labors came to an early end in his 30th year. His talents as a scholar, a preacher and a man of affairs were such as promised great eminence and it has been said that had he lived he would undoubtedly have been chosen, in 1783, as the first Bishop of Connecticut. He died on the 12th of May, 1766. A monument to his memory stands in the cemetery in New Milford, on which are carved these words:

'The sweet remembrance of the just
Does flourish when he sleeps in dust.'

"Also the inscription: 'Vita bene acta jucundissima est recordatio,' which I venture to translate, 'A life well spent is a most pleasing memorial.'

"It is an interesting fact that 12 days after the death of the Rev. Thomas Davies another son was added to the number of John Davies children, to whom the parents, anxious to preserve the name of the son, whom they had lost, gave the newly born infant the name of Thomas. This son at the age of 16 years began the study of medicine, and before reaching his majority he was admitted to the practice of medicine. In the year 1793, he went to Redding in this State where he soon acquired a large practice and became widely known as 'a well informed and able Master of his Profession.'

"He had one son named Thomas Frederick. This son was graduated from Yale in 1853. A little later he became a very able and popular Professor of Hebrew at the

Berkeley Divinity School under whom I studied when a student there. In 1862, he became Rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., and afterward for 21 years, he was Rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, and in 1889 he was elected as the Bishop of Michigan. His son, Thomas Frederick Davies, Jr., was graduated at Yale in 1894, and later was elected the second Bishop of Western Massachusetts, which position he now holds and fills in a most satisfactory manner.

"I would now say a few words on another point. It seems to me somewhat noteworthy that so soon after the Revolutionary War, when the feeling against the Church of England was still very strong, the growth of the church should have been so rapid. The two reasons for this, to which I will refer although I have written of them on another occasion.

"In the year 1738, the Rev. George Whitefield, a young man in Deacons orders, came to this country, landing at Savannah. His course was rather erratic and was hardly conformed to the discipline and worship of the church, even if it was not contrary to its doctrine, but his eloquence was attractive and large crowds attended his services. He returned to England but in a few years came back and in his journey through New England he entirely disregarded all the teaching and order of the church. It is said that he preached one sermon in Boston to an audience numbering twenty thousand people. Under the influence of the enthusiasm roused many Congregational preachers adopted his practices though they lacked his oratorical ability. These in their fanaticism outran all efforts of civil and ecclesiastical authority to restrain them and great confusion and discord were created to the extent of

sundering many societies. To such an extent did this mischief run that when about three years later Whitefield proposed to return to New England, the visit was looked forward to with much apprehension. In 1745, a meeting of the Consociation of Congregational ministers of New Haven County published a pamphlet disapproving of Whitefield's itineracy. The general association of Connecticut said it was 'needful to declare that if he made his progress through this government, it would by no means be advisable for any of their ministers to admit him to their pulpits, or for any of their people to attend his ministrations.' The natural result of these disturbances was to strengthen the love which the churchmen felt for the church and very many sober and spiritual people were made distrustful of the discords surrounding them and found in the orderly and reverential worship of the Church of England and in the Spiritual doctrine of that church the comfort which was denied to them elsewhere. At this time Rev. Dr. Johnson of Stratford, writing to a friend in London describing the effect which had been wrought among the people of this State by these disturbances and divisions, said: 'It has occasioned such a growth of the church in this town and in many other places, that the church will not hold us and we are obliged to rebuild or else enlarge.' There was another cause for this growth which should be noticed. In the early history of Connecticut, Congregationalism was established by law and all the people were taxed for church building and for supporting the clergy of the 'Standing Order.' Naturally church people found this a burden, one which they were unable and unwilling to bear. There came a time when they felt strong enough to secure relief. This they did by appealing to the General Assembly. After considerable

discussion and a delay, they were relieved from this burden whereupon it was found that a good many people who were not very strong in their attachment to the Congregational Order took advantage of the method of relief provided and sought to join our church, not because of their attachment to its principles nor its worship, but because they were not taxed so heavily. Thus arose the custom of 'certificating off' from the established Church. In all of our older Parishes, if the papers have been preserved, many of these certificates are still to be found. They were expressed in a variety of forms, one reading: 'I hereby certify that I have left the Church of God and joined the Episcopalians.' Such recruits as these were not very satisfactory additions, but there were many that found that their act did not make 'aliens from the Commonwealth of God,' as they came to have a better knowledge of the Church's Doctrine, and became familiar with her forms of worship. There was formed a love and veneration for her so strong that they became her most zealous supporters and valuable members.

"A century has passed since this venerable building was erected. What wonderful changes have been made since that day, and how striking the thought that not one of those who saw its walls arise and with eager anticipation looked forward to the first service is left to rejoice with us today. As Bishop Williams once wrote on an occasion like this: 'The contrast between the then and the now is most striking and most cheering.' And one thought comes to me constantly in connection with these anniversaries, the permanency of the parish. Go back one hundred years and think of all the changes that have come in the world, with its dynasties, its nations, its wars, its

advances, its retrogressions, and then remember that in all these years, as they have piled themselves up in human history the same worship, teaching, pastorial charge, parochial ministrations have gone on here in a constant round of duty — and what a view is presented to us. How many have been received into the Church of God in Baptism? How many have come to receive the laying on of the hands; how many have knelt in the Holy Eucharist; how many cries of penitent sorrow have gone up to the ears of God; how many have had the peace of the Comforter sent to them; over how many have the blessed words that tell of victory over death and the grave been spoken? It were easy to go on with thoughts like these, but each will have them in mind, I am sure. Thankful then for all the past, rejoicing in the present, hopeful for the future, let us say in our hearts and with our lips, 'not unto us O Lord, not unto us but unto Thy name is the praise.'

"Brethren of St. John's, accept the hearty congratulations of your Brethren of Litchfield County. You are entering upon a new era of Church life. Our hopes, but not our fears go with you.

"Soon these walls will be laid level with the ground, giving place to a noble temple. Doubtless many whose associations are most tenderly enshrined here, where years of worship with those 'loved ones long since and lost awhile,' have awakened deepest feeling, will see the change with saddened hearts. But very quickly all of you will grow into a strong affection for the new. The very sacrifices which you are making to secure a nobler building, will make that building a home for your love and devotion, and its greater beauty, fitness and convenience will call forth an affection and interest which will leave

little room for regret, and in less time than you think you will have transferred to the new church all the love with which you regard this present one.

"May God in His Goodness grant His highest blessings to those who in the years to come shall offer here their sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to Him without Whom they that build this church shall find their labor is but lost."

During his long and useful life, John Davies, Jr., provided amply for all his children and as a consequence, was not a wealthy man at the time of his death. By the terms of his will, his widow received his personal property and a life interest in his real estate, which upon her death became vested in his son, David, who upon payment of such legacies as were provided for the other children, took over the properties. The probate records of Litchfield County show that David discharged all his obligations.

John Davies, Jr., married (first), in 1734, in England, Elizabeth Brown, who died there about 1740. He married (second), also in England, about 1743, Mary Powell, who was born in 1726 and died in Davies' Hollow, December 15, 1801.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) John, III, of whom further.

(2) Reverend Thomas, of whom further.

(3) William, born in 1739, died in infancy.

Children of the second marriage:

(1) William, born in Hereford, England, January 29, 1744, died in Canada, in 1815.

(2) Mary, born in Hereford, March 17, 1745, died in Washington, in 1765.

(3) Walter, born in Hereford, November 15, 1747, died in Canada, about 1813.

(4) James, born in Hereford, June 22, 1749, died young.

(5) Catharine, born in Litchfield, July 20, 1751, married a Mr. Bosworth, and died in the state of New York.

(6) Elizabeth, born in Washington, July 3, 1753, married a Mr. Howard, and died in 1831, in the state of New York.

(7) Ann, born in Washington, November 18, 1755, married a Mr. Sperry, and died in Camden, New York.

(8) James John, born in Washington, December 31, 1757, died in Washington, December 25, 1831.

(9) David, born in Washington, March 4, 1759, died in Washington, January 26, 1834.

(10) Rachel, born in Washington, August 20, 1761, married a Mr. McDonald, of Lyons, New York.

(11) George, born in Washington, February 12, 1764, died in Oswegotchie, New York, August 17, 1825.

(12) Thomas, born in Washington, May 31, 1766, died in Reading, Connecticut, July 11, 1831.

JOHN DAVIES, III, (also referred to as John, Jr.), son of John, Jr. and Elizabeth (Brown) Davies, was born in Kington, Herefordshire, England, in June, 1735, and died in Davies' Hollow, April 28, 1799. He was brought to America in 1745 by his father who left him in the care of his grandparents. His grandfather gave him a tract of land of 150 acres in Davies' Hollow and later his father presented him with sixty acres in the same locality, referred to in the deed as "part of a tract usually called my old farm."

John Davies, III, took an active part in the Revolutionary War and suffered perhaps more than any other member of the Davies family as a consequence. His lands were confiscated and he was imprisoned, but he maintained the rights of the King of England, whose subject he considered himself, and the principles of the Church in which he had been baptized.

The records of the Connecticut Courts contain the following relating to John Davies, III:

"At a County Court holden at Litchfield, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D., 1777.

Selectmen vs. John Davies, Jr.

"Upon the complaint and information of the Selectmen of Litchfield, in Litchfield County, against John Davies, Jr., of said Litchfield, showing that said John is inimical to the United States of America, and that he hath real estate in said Litchfield, praying that the same may be disposed of according to law, &c., the Court do appoint Messrs. Elihu Smith, and Ebenezer Clark, Jr., of Woodbury, in said county, to be a Committee to dispose of said estate according to law."

— (Records County Court, Litchfield County, Vol. 6, p. 128.)

"At a term of the Supreme Court, held at Litchfield, August 11, 1778:

"Grand Jury having indicted John Davies, Jr., of Litchfield, in said County, that on or about December 4, 1776, he did wickedly and unlawfully use his influence to persuade and induce James Davies, of Litchfield, in said County, to join, comfort and assist, the enemies of this and the United States of America, in levying and carrying on War against the said States, and that said John, also on or about the same day at Litchfield, had knowledge that said James Davies, and one Goold Hoyt, of Norwalk, were then about to join the enemies of said State, to join, aid, comfort, and assist, said enemies, and said John did then and there, wickedly and traitorously, conceal his knowledge, and for a long time afterward did conceal, etc., and that he then and there did endeavor to join, aid, comfort and assist, the said enemies, and did use his influ-

ence to induce and persuade sundry other inhabitants of this State, to do the same.

"All of which said Grand Jurors say, is against the peace and contrary to the form, etc., of a certain statute, etc., etc.

"And now the said John Davies being arraigned before the Bar of this Court, and being asked whether he was guilty or not guilty of the crime, in said indictment charged against him, and pleaded that he was thereof guilty.

"Whereupon it is considered by this Court, and this Court do sentence and against him give judgment that he, the said John Davies, Jr., shall suffer imprisonment in the gaol in the town and county of Litchfield, for the full term of one year from the 14th day of August, and to pay as fine to and for the use of the Public Treasury of this State, the sum of £10 lawful money, and also pay and answer the costs of his prosecution, taxed at £33, and that he stand committed until this judgment be fulfilled. Execution granted August 14, 1778."

— (Records of Superior Court, Office Secretary of State, Hartford, Conn.)

At the expiration of his sentence, he returned to Davies' Hollow, the conditions in Connecticut then being such as to render useless further persecution of "pernicious partisanship in favor of the claims of England." He was as staunch an Episcopalian as he was a Tory and took a prominent part in the or-

ganization of St. John's Church and is frequently mentioned in the parish records.

In 1793, or 1794, he made an effort to retrieve his fortunes, and in partnership with his son, Thomas John, opened a general store in the town of Washington. He was also a dealer in cattle on a large scale and bought large herds, which were brought into marketable condition on his farms, and then driven to New York markets. This enterprise was successful for a time and gave promise of good returns, but in 1798, when the yellow fever epidemic broke out in New York City, all business was practically suspended and Mr. Davies suffered a severe financial loss. He never recovered from this, the last of his many misfortunes, and did not again engage in business, but lived in quiet retirement on his farm until his death and was buried in the family cemetery in Davies' Hollow.

John Davies, III, married, August 5, 1762, Eunice Hotchkiss, born July 11, 1745, baptized July 14, 1745, died March 29, 1824, daughter of Joshua and Obedience (Cooper) Hotchkiss of New Haven.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth, born in Davies' Hollow, 1763, died in Ogdensburg, New York, July 17, 1850.

Married, February 28, 1784, Captain David Judson of Washington, Conn. He was a graduate of Yale College and an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He was later General of the State Militia, and served as Representative in the State Legislature from the Town of Washington. Removed to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1806 and settled on a farm at Black Lake where his brother-in-law, Thomas John Davies, had preceded him.

Children:

Abigail, Adelia, Alvira, Charles A., Daniel, David C., Elizabeth, Francis H., Frederick W., George Albert, John Davies, Soloman.

(2) Thomas John, of whom further.

(3) Eunice, born in Davies' Hollow in 1770, died in Washington, Connecticut, about 1840. Married, March 24, 1793, Peter Powell, of Washington.

Children:

Elsie, Harriet, Peter.

(4) Esther, born in Davies' Hollow in 1773, died in Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 28, 1840; married her cousin, Dr. Powell Davies, born 1770, died March 18, 1835. Removed to Edwardsville, New York, in 1806, where he practiced medicine about thirty years.

Children:

Frederick, and two daughters, whose names are not known.

Reverend Thomas Davies, son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Davies, was born in Herefordshire, England, on St. Thomas Day in 1736 and died in New Milford, Connecticut, May 12, 1766. His father brought him to America in 1745 and placed him in the care of his grandparents at Davies' Hollow, where he grew up and was tutored by his grandfather. As a boy he was fond of study and soon expressed a desire to be educated for the ministry, to which his relatives, all of whom were strongly attached to the Church, readily consented. Accordingly, he entered Yale College to obtain the classical education necessary for his future studies in theology and graduated with honors in 1758. He then sailed for England to receive holy orders, which at that time could not be conferred upon him in the colonies and was ordained deacon by the Most Reverend Dr. Thomas Seeker, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel at Lambeth, on August 23, 1761, and Priest on the following day. He was then appointed a missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

and returned to Connecticut, where he served as priest in Litchfield, Washington, New Preston, Kent, New Milford, Roxbury, Woodbury, New Fairfield, Cornwall, Sharon and Salisbury and also organized the parish of St. James in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1762.

He established his residence in New Milford, but also lived in Litchfield, where he served St. Michael's Church, founded by his grandfather. The following is quoted from the records of that church:

"After 1763 the charge of the parish devolved upon the Rev. Thomas Davies, son of John Davies, Jr., and grandson of the first John Davies. John Davies, Jr., came to this country in 1745, and this son with him. Thomas Davies graduated at Yale in 1758, ordained Priest and Deacon in England in 1761, appointed Missionary to Litchfield County, September 14, 1761, became minister of this Church on the resignation of Mr. Palmer about 1763. He was said to be an eloquent preacher."

He was widely known, and highly esteemed, and during the brief period of his active and useful life was prominent and influential in the church and in the affairs of the communities he served. He was a man of fine presence and prepossessing appearance, as can be seen from his portrait, herein reproduced

from the original, which is still in the possession of his descendants.

Although his early death, which occurred in his thirtieth year, took him from the world before he attained the maturity of his powers, his writings show him to have been a man of a learned and vigorous mind. He is said to have appeared to great advantage in the pulpit, his preaching eloquent and forceful, and his manner most pleasing. His sermons were instructive and in their composition show a refinement of language and elegance of expression, far in advance of the average of that period.

In 1843 his sermons and verses were published by the Reverend Solomon G. Hitchcock in one volume, which also contains interesting data concerning his life and his work. He was buried in New Milford where a tablet bearing the following inscription was erected to his memory:

"To the memory of the Rev. Thomas Davies, faithful servant of Jesus Christ, an active and worthy missionary from the Venerable Society in England, who departed this life May 12, 1766, in the thirtieth year of his age. He met death with the greatest Christian fortitude, being supported by the rational hope of a blessed immortality.

'The sweet remembrance of the just
Does flourish when he sleeps in dust!
Vita bene acta jucundissima est recordatio!' "

The memorial tablet, of which an engraving appears on the opposite page was placed in St. Michael's Church in Litchfield in 1922 by members of the Kingsbury family of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Reverend Thomas Davies married, April 1, 1762, Mary Hervey, daughter of Joel Hervey of Sharon, Connecticut.

Children:

(1) William, born March 21, 1763, died February 7, 1857.

(2) Charlotte, born February 12, 1765, died June 23, 1785.

THOMAS JOHN DAVIES, son of John, III, and Eunice (Hotchkiss) Davies was born in Davies' Hollow, Connecticut, in November, 1767, and died at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 18, 1845, where he was buried on his own land on the shore of Black Lake. His grave is marked by a lofty monument erected as a family memorial in 1882 by his son, General Thomas Alfred Davies. Thomas John Davies received lands from his grand-

father and father in Davies' Hollow, where he established his first home and was a devoted member of St. John's Church, of which he was Chorister.

In 1798 he, in partnership with his father, met with financial reverses and lost nearly all his property. He then determined to follow his great-grandfather's example to settle in a new country, where he could hope for a brighter future than could be expected in Connecticut. He arrived in the town of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, New York, and bought 600 acres of land on the shores of Black Lake in 1799, where he built a large log house and returned to Connecticut for his family in 1800.

Thomas John Davies inherited his great-grandfather's pioneer spirit, courage and energy and at once set about to improve and cultivate his lands, which proved to be very productive. In a few years he was the owner of a fertile and well stocked farm, a comfortable dwelling, and was able to provide amply for all the wants of his increasing family.

He became a prominent and influential citizen in the community and took a leading part in the affairs of St. Lawrence County.

He was active in politics and throughout his life

was a consistent Democrat, with much power and influence in his party.

In 1802, his name appeared on the petition to the Assembly of the State of New York for the establishing of St. Lawrence County and in 1803 he was elected County Sheriff, which position he held for ten years. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1815 and served in that capacity until 1818. When St. John's Episcopal Church in Ogdensburg was completed on May 23, 1822, he was chosen one of the wardens and on April 2, 1835, was elected trustee of the first Board of Education of Ogdensburg Academy.

Before the year 1830, Mr. Davies had lived to see all his children independent and well established in life. He committed the entire charge and direction of his affairs to his eldest son, and was then able to fully indulge his tastes for literature and travel.

Thomas John Davies married, December 27, 1792, Ruth Foote, daughter of John and Mary (Peck) Foote of Watertown, Conn. She was born August 29, 1771, and died in Waterbury, Conn., September 28, 1852, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Frederick J. Kingsbury. (*See Foote line.*)

Children:

(1) Belvidere, of whom further.

(2) John Foote, of whom further.

(3) Charles, of whom further.

(4) Henry Ebenezer, of whom further.

(5) Eunice Ruth, of whom further.

(6) Thomas Alfred, of whom further.

BELVIDERE, born in Davies' Hollow, February 4, 1794, died in Oswegatchie, August 6, 1870; married, December 30, 1813, George Ranney, son of George and Phebe (Averill) Ranney. No children.

JOHN FOOTE DAVIES, son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies, was born in Davies' Hollow, May 22, 1796, and died in Oswegatchie, May 1, 1888. He was four years old when his father moved from Connecticut to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he attended the country school and grew up on his father's farm. While still a young man he made an agreement with his brothers and sisters that he would remain at the homestead and take care of his parents in their old age, they in turn agreeing that he would inherit the property upon the death of the parents. This agreement was carried out by all concerned and at the father's death,

John Foote Davies took possession of his estate and operated the large farm until his death.

John Foote Davies married, July 4, 1819, Almeda Giffin, born March 4, 1800, died March 2, 1888, daughter of David and Jerusha (Thompson) Giffin of St. Lawrence County.

Children:

(1) William Henry, born October 20, 1820, died February 1, 1913. Removed to New York City in 1836 and remained several years, but returned to Black Lake and resided on a farm adjoining the homestead. Served during the Civil War as Quartermaster of the 16th New York Volunteers in the Regiment commanded by his uncle, General Thomas Alfred Davies. Married, May 2, 1844, Helen McVean, born October 11, 1824, died August 4, 1872, daughter of Col. Daniel Frazier and Catherine Carmichael (McVeigh) McVean.

Children:

(1) John Foote, born February 16, 1845, died April 14, 1911; married, December 16, 1877, Emma Harned, born July 30, 1856, died July 17, 1921, daughter of Samuel and Minerva (Silsbe) Harned.

Children:

(i) Grace May, born May 17, 1879; married, February 12, 1907, Charles E. Folwell.

Children:

(*i*) Charles Edmund, Jr., born February 21, 1909.

(*ii*) John Davies, born July 3, 1911.

(*iii*) Nathan Thomas, III, born January 30, 1919.

(ii) John Foote, Jr., born April 6, 1884; married, October 31, 1910, Margaret Jensen.

Children:

(*i*) Mae Grace, born May 5, 1912.

(*ii*) Ethel Louise, born May 22, 1921.

(iii) Lulu, born December 10, 1889; married, April 26, 1920, John Singleton.

Children:

(*i*) David Allan, born January 28, 1921.

(*ii*) William, born August 14, 1923.

(II) Maria, born May 1, 1848, died May 13, 1869; married, October 7, 1868, Robert Leslie Webster, born October 6, 1846, died February 10, 1919. No children.

(III) Eunice Ruth, born June 16, 1850, married, September 21, 1929, Robert Emmett Waterman, born October 27, 1850, died January 7, 1933. No children.

(IV) Charles, born July 4, 1852, died September 17, 1930; married, July 24, 1883, Mary Anna Haag, born June 17, 1862, died October 14, 1909, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Higgins) Haag.

Children:

(i) Charles Haag, born October 28, 1887, died December 7, 1887.

(ii) William Harrison, born June 29, 1889, died August 16, 1889.

(iii) Alfred Philip, born December 24, 1893; married (first), December 30, 1914, Marguerite Girvin; married (second), October 26, 1928, Helen Mae Hollar.

Children of the first marriage:

(*i*) Robert Charles, born October 3, 1916.

(*ii*) Edward Alfred, born February 11, 1919.

Child of the second marriage:

(*i*) Alfred Philip, Jr., born January 11, 1930.

(iv) Peter Herdic, born March 21, 1895, died March 21, 1895.

(v) Arthur John, born June 19, 1899; married, June 2, 1924, Clara Blanch Humphrey.

Children:

(*i*) Mary Blanch, born January 18, 1926.

(*ii*) Alfred Guy, born September 6, 1927.

(v) Daniel Frazier, born April 27, 1856. Unmarried.

(vi) Mary Grace, born May 26, 1858; married, February 21, 1884, Clinton Kring, son of Joseph and Celia (Marsailles) Kring.

Children:

(i) DeWitt Clinton, born December 7, 1884, died October 18, 1918; married, December 31, 1916, Pauline Tucker Fleming, born June 2, 1886, died September 18, 1918, daughter of David and Mary E. Fleming.

Child:

(*i*) DeWitt Fleming, born June 23, 1918.

(ii) William Davies, born May 17, 1888; married, June 23, 1915,

Margaret Estelle McCullock, born March 6, 1892, daughter of John Welter and Sarah (Johnson) McCullock.

Children:

(*i*) Katherine Grace, born June 23, 1916.

(*ii*) Margaret Louise, born October 26, 1919.

(iii) Alfred Cecil, born October 24, 1890; married, June 30, 1917, Hazel L. Gilmour, born April 10, 1893, daughter of David E. and Hattie H. Gilmour.

Children:

(*i*) Allan Gilmour, born August 22, 1918.

(*ii*) Janet Pauline, born January 19, 1920.

(iv) Elsie Louise, born December 9, 1895, died October 30, 1918.

(v) Joseph Marsailles, born April 6, 1898; married, June 26, 1924, Helen Ruth Collins, born May 4, 1900, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Van Schaich) Collins.

Children:

(*i*) Jean Patricia, born May 21, 1928.

(*ii*) Elsie Elizabeth, born January 3, 1933.

(VII) Louisa Scudder, born December 11, 1860. Unmarried.

(VIII) Thomas Alfred, born March 31, 1864; married March 16, 1899, Sarah Frances Hammond, daughter of James Oliver and Sarah F. (Miller) Hammond.

Children:

(i) William Henry, born September 24, 1901; married, November 5, 1927, Dorothy Whitherhead, daughter of William H. and Mary (Shields) Whitherhead.

Children:

(*i*) Sarah Louise, born June 28, 1930.

(*ii*) Janet Mary, born October 22, 1932.

(ii) James Hammond, born May 25, 1903; married, December 19, 1928, Phoebe Drusilla Howland, daughter of Joseph Childs and Lena Drusilla (Robinson) Howland.

Children:

(*i*) Thomas Howland, born August 22, 1929.

(*ii*) Drusilla Howland, born July 14, 1932.

(ix) William Henry, born December 13, 1867, died October 4, 1885.

(x) Helen Almeda, born July 29, 1872; married, January 2, 1895, John Doran Jamieson, son of Archibald and Anna Eliza (Doran) Jamieson.

Children:

(i) Kenneth Davies, born January 4, 1897. Unmarried.

(ii) John Burgess, born May 3, 1900; married, September 11, 1928, Erna Elizabeth Muller, daughter of William Henry and Margaretha Elsie (Wibben) Muller.

Children:

(*i*) John Burgess, born June 1, 1930.

(*ii*) Elaine Erna, born February 23, 1932.

(iii) Dorothy Helen, born October 23, 1904; married November 28, 1929, MacAtzel Chamberlain, born July 18, 1902, son of Frank MacCurtis and Lucille Barbara (Atzel) Chamberlain.

Child:

(*i*) John Austin, born March 23, 1935.

(2) Mary Foote, born April 13, 1822, died July 7, 1876; married, July 8, 1843, George Francis Clark, born March 30, 1819, died August 17, 1874.

Children:

(1) Mary Almeda, born December 5, 1844, died February 19, 1919; married, March 26, 1866, Joseph Wagoner, born May 8, 1836, died July 4, 1921, son of Jacob and Mary Ann (La Traca) Wagoner.

Children:

(i) Minnie, born January 18, 1867. Unmarried.

(ii) Mary Clark, born March 31, 1871; married, September 25, 1893, George Waterman, born June 18, 1872, son of Silas C. and Lois (Hardy) Waterman.

Children:

(*i*) Ruth Lois, born February 7, 1901; married, September 27, 1923, John Irving Pearce, born September 14, 1899, son of John I. and Frances Pearce.

Child:

(*1*) Margaret Jane, born June 27, 1924.

(iii) Fannie Lenora, born September 10, 1875, died May 2, 1923; married, November 10, 1898, Harry Henricks.

Child:

(*i*) Mary Georgia, born August 17, 1899; married June 10, 1925, Lawrence Chrisenan.

Child:

(*1*) Barbara Jean, born March 2, 1932.

(II) Charles Davies, born August 1, 1846, died July 11, 1916; married, January 25, 1871, Josephine Ames, born May 30, 1849, died August 4, 1914, daughter of Joseph P. and Mary (Arnold) Ames.

Children:

(i) Jennie, born February 20, 1873, died August 10, 1902; married, June 1, 1889, John Francis Murphy, son of James E. and Ellen (McGinn) Murphy.

(ii) Hattie, born February 3, 1875; married December 30, 1903, Harrison Sessions Miller, son of Stephen Harrison and Theresa Marie (Sessions) Miller.

(iii) George, born June 29, 1889; married, November 15, 1914, Elsie Wood, daughter of George and Etta (Marshall) Wood.

(III) George Francis, born May 28, 1849, died May 14, 1903; married, June 4, 1875, Ida McRoberts, born October 11, 1852, died July 4, 1907, daughter of James and Clara (Peck) McRoberts. No children.

(IV) David, born May 2, 1861, died April 28, 1912; married, June 19, 1881, Ann Hawley, born October 6, 1863, daughter of J. Bradley and Jane (Hepburn) Hawley. No children.

(3) Belvidere, born June 20, 1829, died January 5, 1911; married, September 11, 1851, Joel Chandler Houghton, born December 21, 1826, died March 2, 1897, son of Ira and Myra (Whitney) Houghton.

Child:

(I) Almeda Davies, born September 20, 1852, died May 22, 1890; married September 18, 1873, Byron P. Myers, born January 8, 1854, died October 6, 1923,

son of Luther and Fanny (Randall) Myers.

Children:

(i) Jennie, born August 20, 1874; married, August 25, 1892, Clarence A. Miller, son of Albert and Mary (Brown) Miller.

Child:

(*i*) Ruth Davies, born January 15, 1896; married, Alton Reuben Dalrymple, son of Clark D. and Murma (Lord) Dalrymple.

Child:

(*1*) Alton Reuben, Jr., born May 18, 1919.

(ii) Ellsworth, born March 26, 1876; married, June 12, 1900, Nellie Tindal, daughter of Watson and Mary (Sharp) Tindal.

Child:

(*i*) Chandler Tindal, born February 17, 1902; married, August 12, 1934, Phoebe McKay. No children.

(iii) Fannie, born July 24, 1877; married (first), October 30, 1895, Ogdon Randolph Green, born January 8, 1876, died January 5, 1929, son of James and Estella (Randolph) Green; married (second), July 31, 1931, Alworth David Giffin, born June 15, 1871, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Coonradt) Giffin.

Children of the first marriage:

(*i*) James Chandler, born January 8, 1897. Unmarried.

(*ii*) Hewitt Palmer, born January 15, 1899; married, November 3, 1926, Bessie Myrtle Baker, daughter of Lester E. and Edith (Young) Baker.

Children:

(*1*) James Lester, born January 19, 1928.

(2) Laurence Ogden, born October 10, 1929.

(iv) Byron Chandler Davies, born May 23, 1879; married, Septem-

ber 28, 1895, Henrietta Charlebois, born November 11, 1878, daughter of Napolean and Mary (Woods) Charlebois.

Children:

(*i*) Alfred Lee, born February 3, 1898; married, April 21, 1917, Louise Carrington, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Carrington.

Child:

(*1*) Marjorie, born February 13, 1919.

(*ii*) Edna Dora, born March 1, 1900; married (first), March 17, 1918, Robert Douglas Fowler, son of James and Mary (Broas) Fowler; married (second), January 10, 1929, Robert Garrabrant.

Children of the first marriage:

(*1*) James Douglas, born October 27, 1919.

(*2*) Albert Kenneth,

born January 10, 1921.

(*iii*) Almeda Davies, born January 12, 1902; married, November 30, 1922, William Wilbur Williams, son of Peter and Mary (Bormann) Williams.

Children:

(*1*) Myrtle Eileen, born December 10, 1923.

(*2*) Louise Henrietta, born August 15, 1928.

(*iv*) Esther Frances, born December 4, 1903; married, November 11, 1922, Rudolph T. Vaeth, son of Jacob J. and Bertha (Wienbrecht) Vaeth.

Child:

(*1*) Kathleen Lorraine, born July 31, 1923.

(v) John Foote Davies, born June 14, 1881; married, June 25, 1902, Elizabeth Haubeut, born

September 14, 1881, daughter of Phillip and Anna Dorothea Haubeut.

Children:

(*i*) Ellsworth Luther, born April 13, 1903; married, April 19, 1924, Dorothy Belle Butler, daughter of Oliver and Minnie (Ackerman) Butler.

Children:

(*1*) Dorothy Belle, born November 5, 1925.

(*2*) Shirley Mae, born March 29, 1927.

(*ii*) David Putnam, born February 27, 1907; married, April 24, 1933, Sabra Martin, daughter of George and Ella (Eustice) Martin. No children.

(*iii*) George Phillip Draper, born March 7, 1912. Unmarried.

(vi) Thomas Alfred Davies, born June 15, 1884; married, October 14, 1903, Marie Ann Clow,

born November 14, 1882, daughter of Charles Gilbert and Emma (Liscomb) Clow.

Children:

(*i*) George Clow, born June 10, 1904; married, November 27, 1933, Agnes Barbara Inhoffer, daughter of Wendel and Mary Inhoffer. No children.

(*ii*) Belvidere Myers, born July 7, 1907; married, June 20, 1931, Frederick Kenneth Hankinson, son of Frederick William and Charlotte (Taylor) Hankinson. No children.

(*iii*) Evelyn Davies, born July 8, 1909; married, August 27, 1932, Otto Bernard Meyer, son of Frederick and Eliza (Johnson) Meyer. No children.

CHARLES DAVIES, son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies, was born in Davies' Hollow, January 22, 1798, and died at Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York, September 21, 1876. He grew up on the

homestead at Black Lake and when he was fourteen, a friend of the family, General Swift, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, during the War of 1812, who was on duty on the St. Lawrence frontier, became interested in the boy and persuaded his father to send him to the United States Military Academy at West Point and personally secured his appointment. Charles Davies entered West Point at the time the United States was in the midst of war with Great Britain and was, therefore, only two years at the Academy, when he was graduated and commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery. On August 31, 1816, he was transferred to the Engineering Corps, with rank of Second Lieutenant and resigned on December 1, 1816, to accept a position as Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Academy, where he remained for the next 20 years, serving as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy and later as Professor of Mathematics.

Professor Davies realized the need of simple, clear and concise scientific textbooks on the subject of mathematics of which at that time the French were, by far, the best. In 1833-34, he translated Legendre's Geometry and Bourdon's Algebra from the French

and adapted them to our mode of study. He resigned his professorship at West Point in 1836, and traveled in Europe, partly for rest and recreation as his health had suffered from overwork, and also for the purpose of studying the sciences in which he was interested, and of investigating foreign methods of instruction.

He returned from Europe in 1837 with his health fully restored and was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. He removed with his family to Hartford and remained there four years.

While in Hartford, Professor Davies formed a partnership with Mr. A. S. Barnes and organized the publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Company, of New York City. His purpose in forming this connection was to publish his mathematical textbooks, at that time used throughout the United States and in great demand. He secured an agreement whereby A. S. Barnes & Co., would publish and have the exclusive sale of all his works. This contract relieved Professor Davies from further care as to the publication and other business matters and secured for him an ample income which enabled him to devote his entire time to literary pursuits. He was the author of numerous

textbooks on mathematics for use at West Point, as well as for schools and colleges throughout the country. He also published "Logic and Utility of Mathematics", the "Mathematical Dictionary" which he prepared jointly with Professor Peck, and a description of the "Metric System", which was his last important work.

Professor Davies' life was one of labor, duty, usefulness, and success, seldom equalled. He was honored by several colleges in having various degrees conferred upon him. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Geneva College, New York, in 1840. He was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy in 1841, and in the same year was reappointed as Paymaster, U. S. Army with rank of Major. He served in this capacity until 1846, when he resigned and removed to New York City and later bought a beautiful estate in Fishkill-on-Hudson, where he resided during the last thirty years of his life.

From 1848-49, he was Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and from 1857-1865 he occupied the chair of Professor of Higher Mathematics in Columbia

College in New York City, and upon his retirement in 1865, became Professor Emeritus.

The following is quoted from the Annual Report of 1877, of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, by E. D. Mansfield, LL.D.:

"With the exception of two or three intervals of civil and military service, he was practically a teacher; and whether at West Point or in civil institutions, whether in the instruction of a class or as a writer of textbooks, or author of various essays and treatises, he made his mark on the educational system of this country probably quite as much, if not more, than any man in his generation. It was not merely the class teaching of thirty-two years, to thousands of young men, who have gone forth to instruct again the millions of their countrymen; but it was also the producing of the best textbooks on the exact sciences, which have gone into the schools, academies and colleges of our country, directing the studies and enlightening the minds of millions of our rising youth."

Professor Davies was a close friend of General Scott in whose behalf he made a vigorous campaign when the General was running for president. He was a sympathizer with the National Cause during the Civil War and though his advanced age prevented him from being in active service, he was able to do much good by giving his advice to those in authority

and his opinions and judgment were often sought and frequently proved of great value. He was a member and at one time president of the Teachers' Association of New York. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and gave liberally towards the building and support of St. Luke's Church in Fishkill, where he was an active member of the vestry.

Professor Charles Davies married, at West Point, October 10, 1825, Mary Anne Mansfield, daughter of Jared and Elizabeth (Phipps) Mansfield. She was born January 23, 1807, and died April 6, 1897.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth, born July 20, 1826, died March 2, 1861; married, September 25, 1849, William Guy Peck, born October 16, 1820, died February 7, 1892. Graduated United States Military Academy, West Point, 1844. Served in third expedition of John C. Fremont in 1845 and with the Army of the West under General Kearny during the Mexican War. Lieutenant-General of Engineers, U. S. A. Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at West Point in 1846; Professor of Mathematics, 1847 to 1855 when resigned. Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, University of Michigan, 1855 to 1857. Succeeded Professor Davies as Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College in 1857 and served in this capacity

until 1861. Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy at Columbia College from 1861 until the time of his death. Ph.D., Columbia College, 1877; LL.D., Trinity College, 1863. Member Board of Visitors, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1863. Assisted his father-in-law, Professor Charles Davies, in compiling "Dictionary and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Sciences," (New York, 1855). Author of several school and college textbooks on Mathematics.

Child:

(1) Henry, born November 11, 1850, died April 2, 1885. No children.

(2) Jared Mansfield, born December 21, 1828, died October 12, 1908; married, June 8, 1859, Martha Brooks, born March 20, 1841, died November 4, 1911. Graduated from the University of New York and the Harvard Law School and practiced law in New York. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was among the first to offer his services to the government, and in April, 1861, was commissioned Major of the 5th New York Volunteers, with which Regiment he served until July, 1861, when he was promoted to Colonel of the 2d New York Cavalry. Failing health compelled him to resign from the Army in December, 1862. He resumed his law practice in New York City where he became prominent and influential in

the counsels of the Democratic Party, though never holding public office.

Child:

(1) Ellen, born May 25, 1861, died January 3, 1893; married, January 22, 1884, Albert Crane, born December 30, 1842, died September 21, 1918, son of Thomas and Clarissa (Starkey) Crane. No children.

(3) Mary Wallace, born February 10, 1831, died in infancy.

(4) Louisa Henrietta, born October 27, 1834, died December 28, 1865; married, June 21, 1853, Henry Joel Scudder, born September 18, 1825, died February 10, 1886, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hewlett) Scudder.

Children:

(1) Henry Townsend, born September 7, 1854. Rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown, New York, from 1908 to 1911; married, June 5, 1889, Margaret Mott Weeks, born December 24, 1864, died September 26, 1933, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Frost) Weeks.

Children:

(i) Edna Hewlett, born April 28, 1890; married, October 10, 1916, Archibald Kennedy Coles, born October 8, 1883,

son of Francis Woodhull and Grace Weldon (Wilson) Coles. No children.

(ii) Henry Holloway, born September 24, 1895; married, June 17, 1922, Carol O'Gorenan, born December 15, 1895, daughter of Edward and Caroline (Suyder) O'Gorenan.

Children:

(*i*) Margaret Almy, born February 17, 1924.

(*ii*) Edward Davies, born April 14, 1925.

(iii) Dorothy Weeks, born March 31, 1899; married, August 17, 1917, John Alden Thayer, born March 26, 1895, son of Henry Bates and Carrie (Ransom) Thayer.

Children:

(*i*) Caroline Ransom, born June 26, 1919.

(*ii*) John Alden, born May 8, 1922.

(II) Charles Davies, M. D., born September 24, 1856, died July 19, 1892; married, April 3, 1883, Louisa Wardner Evarts, born June 10, 1861, daughter of Sena-

tor William Maxwell and Helen Minerva (Wardner) Evarts.

Child:

(i) Louisa Henrietta, born April 14, 1884, died May 8, 1921; married, October 17, 1914, David Page Wheelwright, born April 1, 1878, son of George William and Sophia Elizabeth (Bond) Wheelwright.

Children:

(*i*) Elizabeth Scudder, born October 11, 1915.

(*ii*) Cornelia Page, born April 10, 1918.

(*iii*) David Page, Jr., born May 4, 1921.

(iii) Edward Mansfield, born May 1, 1858. Unmarried.

(5) Harriet, born July 27, 1838, died in infancy.

(6) Eunice Ruth, born July 25, 1845, died May 25, 1928; married, June 5, 1867, Dr. George Smith Allan, born June 14, 1837, died January 8, 1911, son of Smith and Frances (Egan) Allan.

Children:

(1) Charles Davies, born March 29, 1868, died January 25, 1930; married, July

29, 1912, Catherine Harriman, born March 4, 1876, daughter of Ely and Mathilda Ann (Alden) Harriman. No children.

(II) Percy, born December 5, 1873; married, January 4, 1908, Clara Weeks, born June 4, 1876, daughter of John Townsend and Imogene (Frost) Weeks.

Children:

(i) Eunice Ruth, born December 4, 1908.

(ii) Margaret Townsend, born August 8, 1910.

(III) Frederick Mansfield, born November 28, 1874, died February 25, 1903; married, July 20, 1901, Lucy Evelyn Wight, daughter of Frederick Herbert and Louisiana (Laurence) Wight. No children.

(IV) Edwin Phipps, born December 20, 1879, died November 18, 1913. Unmarried.

(V) Adrian Russell, born March 20, 1881; married, November 17, 1904, Alice Wilson, born March 16, 1879, daughter of Charles and Kate (Reed) Wilson.

Children:

(i) Virginia, born September 5, 1905; married, August 5, 1926,

Theodore Klumpp, born June 17, 1903, son of George and Marie (Wilson) Klumpp.

Children:

(*i*) Maralys, born July 6, 1929.

(*ii*) Allan, born April 11, 1931.

(ii) Katharine, born July 7, 1907; married, June 22, 1931, Horace Sayford Ford, born April 6, 1909, son of Horace Sayford and Mary (Currier) Ford.

Child:

(*i*) Carol, born May 2, 1934.

(iii) Adrian Russell, Jr., born October 4, 1911; married, September 15, 1931, Helen Temple, daughter of Timothy L. L. and Hal Christine (Crouch) Temple.

Child:

(*i*) Russell, born October 25, 1935.

(vi) Alice Ruth, born May 12, 1887. Unmarried.

(7) Alice, born March 10, 1849, died February 1, 1922. Unmarried.

DAVIES

Henry Ebenezer Davies, son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies was born at Oswegatchie, February 8, 1805, and died in New York City, December 17, 1881. He attended the public school until he was fourteen years old, when it was arranged to send him to the home of Judge Alfred Conkling, a friend of the family, in Canajoharie, New York, in order to obtain a broader education. Here he pursued his classical and other studies and then entered the office of Judge Conkling under whom he studied law and was admitted to the Albany County Bar in April, 1826. He began to practice in Buffalo, then a small village on the Western frontier, where he won the respect and confidence of the people and in 1827 was elected Corporation Counsel. He moved to New York City in 1829 and became associated with his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, an eminent lawyer of the day. When Mr. Foote retired from practice in 1848, Mr. Davies formed a partnership with Hon. William Kent, ex-judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1853 he organized the firm of Davies & Scudder, with his brother-in-law, Henry J. Scudder, as the junior member.

Mr. Davies attracted attention as an able lawyer and public speaker and soon after his arrival in New

York began to take an active part in public affairs. He was elected Assistant Alderman in 1840, Alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1842 and Corporation Counsel in 1850. During his term in this office he successfully defended the City in several important damage suits. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1855, and during the panic of 1857, when banks were forced to suspend specie payment, he rendered valuable service to the nation, by declaring it as his opinion that banks were solvent if they could pay their debts while suspending specie payment, thereby averting financial ruin. He was elected Justice of the Court of Appeals for a term of eight years in 1859, and served six years as an Associate Justice and two years as Chief Justice. Volumes of reports of that period bear ample witness to his profound knowledge of the law.

Judge Davies resumed private practice in New York City in 1867 and became associated with Judge Noah Davis. When the latter was elected to the Supreme Court in 1872, Judge Davies admitted his son, Julien Tappan Davies, into partnership. They were counsels for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and other large and important corporations. He was earnest to the last in his devotion to pro-

fessional duty, and on the day before he was attacked by the illness that closed his life, he sat for many hours as one of the Commissioners appointed to determine the feasibility of constructing the Broadway Arcade Railroad.

Judge Davies became Dean of the Law School of the University of the City of New York in 1870 and served as such until the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from this University and from Amherst College.

Judge Davies was a devout Episcopalian and donated the land upon which St. Luke's Church at Matteawan, in Dutchess County, was erected.

The following is a record of the proceedings of a meeting of the Judges and members of the Bar of New York, held in that city, January 18, 1882, and the speeches on that occasion by Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., and James C. Carter, Esq., gives an intimate insight into Judge Davies' judicial temperament and his professional career and clearly shows the high esteem in which he was held by the members of the bar.

In Memoriam

A meeting of the Judges and members of the Bar of this city was held on Wednesday, January 18, 1882, at three o'clock P. M., in the Supreme Court General Term Room, pursuant to the following call:

The Judges and members of the Bar are respectfully requested to meet in the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the County Court House, on Wednesday, January 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be appropriate in reference to the deaths of ex-Judges Henry E. Davies, Daniel P. Ingraham, John M. Barbour, and Judge Charles F. Sanford.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1882.

Joseph S. Bosworth,	F. R. Coudert,
Clarkson N. Potter,	D. D. Lord,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,	Richard O'Gorman,
Wm. Mitchell,	James Emott,
James C. Carter,	Jos. Sutherland,
J. E. Burrill,	Wm. Dorsheimer,
Luther R. Marsh,	Wm. Allen Butler,
Edward F. Brown,	B. H. Bristow,
Charles Tracy,	Clarence A. Seward,
Robert D. Benedict,	M. M. Budlong,
C. W. Bangs,	John M. Scribner,
Wm. D. Shipman,	J. P. Osborne,

Wm. G. Choate.

Chief Justice Noah Davis was chosen to preside, and Hons. Josiah Sutherland, Wm. Mitchell, Edgar S. Van Winkle, John Brady, John Sedgwick, Edward Pierrepont,

Chas. H. Van Brunt, William D. Shipman, William Dorsheimer, Benjamin H. Bristow, Stephen P. Nash, Charles P. Daly, Frederick Smyth, Richard O'Gorman, Daniel G. Rollins, Granville P. Hawes, John McKeon, and Delano C. Calvin were named as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Edward F. Brown, Morris M. Budlong, and Amasa A. Redfield were named as Secretaries.

PROFESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT OFFERED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, After a long, active and useful life, the Hon. Henry E. Davies, late member of this Bar, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals has passed to his final rest; therefore,

RESOLVED, That in the death of Judge Davies this Bar has lost an able and learned advocate and the community an honorable and patriotic citizen.

RESOLVED, That the judicial career of Judge Davies reflects honor upon himself and family and credit upon the State, and that his uniformly affable, courteous and dignified bearing while on the Bench both gave assurance and encouragement to the young practitioner and won for him the esteem and respect of the older members of the Bar.

RESOLVED, That, as President and Instructor for many years in the University Law School, Judge Davies rendered a most important and valuable assistance to the cause of legal education, and merits the gratitude of all who recognize the necessity of a thorough and efficient training

in the principles of the law for a successful and honorable career at the Bar.

RESOLVED, That we tender to the family of the deceased our most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR DWIGHT

MR. PRESIDENT, In moving these resolutions I would like to say that this is truly a most solemn and memorable occasion. Rarely in the history of the Bar of any State do we find at once three Chief Justices of High Courts, and an Associate Justice of one of those Courts, lying, as it were, in their caskets, open to view, to the respectful, to the affectionate tributes of their brethren of the profession.

We cannot think of these men as we would of those who are stricken down early in their career; we cannot mourn for them as we would if they had met an untimely fate; for they all died in the ripeness of their honors and their years. Their record is made up, and it is known to us all. We, however, may come here to express our deep regret that we shall meet them no more; that we shall see no more their familiar faces in the street, or take them by the hand; and we may come here to garner up for ourselves and for those that may come after us the lessons of their lives.

It is a significant fact, Mr. President, that while Judges and the Courts pass on the character and conduct of members of the Bar, while they are practising before them, yet that, in the end, the members of the Bar pass upon the conduct of the Bench. No man ever yet held a posi-

tion in history as a great magistrate unless he had the votes in his favor of the existing and coming members of the Bar. The names of HARDWICKE, and NOTTINGHAM, and MANSFIELD, and ELDON, illustrious as they are, are known to us because their professional associates and their successors have made them famous by a candid and rational estimate of the value of the results that they achieved. Even a single writer like Lord Campbell, writing when retired from active life, and penning but a rapid biography, may lift a Judge to fame, or sink him back into the shadow. So has it been with MARSHALL, and SHAW, and STORY, and KENT in this country. It is proper, therefore, for the Bar to pay due respect to the members of the judiciary when their work is done. It is well for us to pause in our daily labors and sum up the reasons why departed magistrates deserve to maintain a place not merely in our own remembrance, but in those of the public at large.

HENRY E. DAVIES was born in St. Lawrence County, in the northern part of this State. In that early period there were but few educational advantages in that region, and being eager for distinction, he resorted to another county, where at Canajoharie, under the guidance of the late Judge Alfred Conkling, of the U. S. District Court, he pursued with success classical and other studies, fitting himself for his future career. Soon we find him in Buffalo, active, respected in his profession, and promoted to the office of Corporation Counsel. But that was all too narrow a sphere for his activity, and, ambitious to fill a still wider place, he came to the City of New York, where he became associated in professional business with the late distinguished Counsellor and Judge, Hon. Samuel A.

Foote, and, on his withdrawal from business, with Judge William Kent. Here he rose rapidly, being engaged in highly important business, became Corporation Counsel for this city, Judge of the Supreme Court, and finally elected by the people to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Davies, as I am informed, was very fond of his work in the Supreme Court. He particularly loved the nisi prius business. He was strong, in vigorous health, and could endure fatigue; and, during the great Cunningham trial, if I am not mistaken, he sat up all night in the preparation of one part of it, and came in fresh and interested in the morning as if he had not lost a moment's sleep. The people, however, observing his ability, energy and assiduity, wished his services in the Appellate Court. He was elected for eight years, and took his seat there in 1860, but a single year before the outbreak of the war, by the side of such men as George F. Comstock, Samuel L. Selden, and Hiram Denio, all of whom were elected by the people as well as himself. It is safe to say that New York never had an Appellate Court, composed of abler and more learned men. Judge Davies at once displayed his remarkable qualities as a Judge and a man. If I should try to express my views of him in a single sentence, I should say he was a man of well-rounded and symmetrical character, both intellectual and moral. He showed himself to be extremely studious, patient in investigation, careful in drawing conclusions, open and receptive in listening to discussion, of eminent good sense and perfectly courteous in manner, so that he joined the qualities of a good Judge to those of a perfect gentleman. I well remember the impression that he made upon me when I argued a case in that Court before him, in paying to

me and to others, as he listened to our arguments, the exquisite compliment of an undivided attention, to the great relief of the junior members of the Bar.

May I spend a moment, Mr. President, in referring to some of his leading cases? He went upon the Bench at that time when the famous case of Lemmon against the People was before the Court — a case in which the litigation was whether the State of New York could properly declare that all slaves brought by their masters within its limits, even from sister States, should be free. Lemmon v. People, 20 N. Y., 562. Judge Davies was on the side of liberty, and the Court being divided, his vote turned the scale in favor of the slave. Still he was a man of truly national spirit, stoutly maintaining, as opportunity offered, the supremacy of the national Government. He was of the school of Marshall, Webster and Story, and enforced his views with great wealth of learning and vigor and clearness of statement, in the great Legal Tender case, in which he maintained the power of the United States to issue legal tender money in time of war and public danger. (Metropolitan Bank v. Van Dyck, 27 N. Y., 400.)

Judge Davies was ever on the side of justice, right and fair dealing, the uncompromising foe of every species of fraud or breach of trust. His decisions are characterized by sterling good sense. He had the penetration to go below the forms of law and look into its spirit. He could discern when an ancient rule had become inapplicable or obsolete and could frame the new decision to meet the altered posture of affairs. He was very earnest in his denunciation of the violation of trusts as shown on Gardner v. Ogden, 22 N. Y., 326, holding the defaulting

trustees liable, if they came before the Court, without referring to the place where the property was, or the wrong committed. To him a trust was an obligation fastened upon the conscience of the trustee, to be enforced with vigor by the Courts. He would tolerate no shifts or evasions. So, I think, he enlarged the application of the doctrine of fraud against wrongdoers. (Smith v. Countryman, 30 N. Y., 655.) Judicial power, as wielded by him, was always an instrument to protect the deceived against the deceiver, the weaker and dependent classes in society against the strong and grasping. He would not tolerate the violation of a trust by a great corporation against stockholders. Trust, duty, obligation are written all over the reports of cases in which he participated.

But he was at home in all branches of the law. The principle which he laid down in the Parish Will case has stood the test of time, and ripened into accepted law. (Delafield v. Parish, 25 N. Y., 9.) His view of the law of mortgages, making them no longer an estate, but a lien simply, is with all its consequences now an accepted law by our Courts. (Kortwright v. Cady, 21 N. Y., 361.) So, as to the conclusive effect of foreign judgments in our Courts. (Lozier v. Westcott, 26 N. Y., 146.) Whether he discussed the right of the voter to have his vote fully counted at elections (People v. Pease, 27 N. Y., 95); or the liability of fire insurance companies who had elected to repair the building insured (Morrell v. Insurance Company, 33 N. Y., 620); or the true test of a navigable river (People v. The Canal Appraisers, 33 N. Y., 461). In all these cases he displayed a thoroughness of preparation, a clearness of perception and a soundness of judgment which made his opinions a true contribution to American law.

Were his opinions to be collected in separate volumes, so that they could be studied by themselves, they would command universal respect for their lucidity.

But, sir, Judge Davies is not to be regarded solely from a judicial point of view. He must be considered as a citizen and a friend. He was as a citizen, a true patriot, sending four sons to the war, which he considered necessary to vindicate our position on Constitutional issues and to preserve the country, — one of whom was of the early age of sixteen. In his case one may readily suppose that the patriotic feeling of the citizen struggled with the affection of the father. I seem to see him riding down in the wilds of Virginia, behind the camp, from place to place, on such sorry horse as he could find, forty or fifty miles a day, cheering those sons and urging them forward to do their duty. Is not that a picture worthy of our regard? In private life he was the patriotic citizen; on the Bench, the wise and upright Judge. I need not say to you, sir, what he was as a friend; but I will add for the benefit of others who may hear me, that to those with whom he came in daily contact, he showed a wealth of friendship, a kindness of disposition and a charity in his judgment of the acts of his fellows that were truly remarkable, and will be long remembered. I hear well of him, too, in connection with the work of charitable associations and Christian efforts for the dependent classes in society. His interest and enlightened efforts in behalf of various public and beneficiary enterprises will not fail to be cherished in the memories and regard of those with whom he came in contact.

And, now, sir, it will not be out of place for me, I think, to say a further word in regard to one more of the topics

mentioned in the resolution, that is, that he was an enlightened friend of the later modes of legal education. Judge Davies was a strong believer in the policy and methods of the higher legal education. He deserves great credit for his Presidency for years, without compensation, over the Moot Court of the University Law School; every Friday, during the collegiate term, preparing the cases for argument and composing written opinions with no object except to promote the more complete education of the young men, who were benefited by his generous and enlightened course of action.

And so he departed from our midst, full of years and honors, eager for work and unwilling to rest, though the warnings of his fast closing career were beginning to gather in the heavens. We may well pause a moment to collect the lessons of such a life to us who remain behind, particularly to the younger members of the profession. As we stand in imagination in the presence of our departed brethren, is not the leading truth they teach us that the greatest conquest we can make in life is the acquisition of a well rounded and symmetrical character, both intellectual and moral?

We may be spoken of for our sharpness and shrewdness; we may be admired for our eloquence; we may be noted for our learning; but we are revered and loved for the symmetry and polish of our character. Here, as in other spheres of activity, love is the fulfillment of the law. Reputation is cold and colorless without affection; and affection never attends the greatest talent without the presence of beauty of character. How is this character formed, sir? Why, by slow and silent accretions. It reminds me of the coral island, which, commencing down

in the depths of the ocean, in darkness and obscurity, by and by, through constant and almost imperceptible additions, mounts upward until it reaches the top of the undistinguishable wave, where it stands, waiting to be crowned with the verdure of the herb and tree, soon to become the abode of birds of beauty and of song. Thus it is, sir, with the character of a noble man. All who come in contact with him feel its presence, though they cannot tell how he came to possess it. He cannot tell how he acquired it himself. It came to him as he pursued with fidelity and cheerfulness his daily work, like the whiteness of his hair and the dignity of his face and manner. He stands before us to be studied, to be venerated, to be imitated. Even Cicero, speculating of old on the best type of human development, says that we who aim to be philosophers, or to be jurists, should watch the heavenly bodies, and as we observe the order and symmetry of their majestic motions we should strive to imitate them in the order and symmetry of our lives. Far more useful than an inspection of the motions of the planets is the study of the life of a man of lofty and spotless character.

Such, sir, is the lesson of the hour. As we turn away from the presence of our deceased friends, let those of us who remain strive to imitate their mode of life and profit by their illustrious example.

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REMARKS BY JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, ESQUIRE

Mr. President, — The resolutions read by my friend Professor Dwight, which he has admirably amplified by his address, pay a full and a just tribute to our late friend

Judge Davies, in his three-fold character as a lawyer, as a professor and teacher of law, and as a judge interpreting and administering the laws. I do not wish, sir, to engage much upon either of these topics, seeing how large this occasion is, the commemoration of four deceased Judges, but I wish to say a few words particularly with reference to Judge Davies as a lawyer, remembering in what I say, that such occasions as this make two commemorations, one of the subject commemorated and the other of the character of the commemorators themselves. For, by the standards by which we approve and eulogize departed worth, we bring ourselves and our lives and purposes into a deliberate judgment, and declare the standard by which we think we should live, as they lived, and by which we are hereafter to be judged.

I speak of Judge Davies as a lawyer, his professional character not having been so particularly adverted to by my friend the Professor. We know that after he had passed his three-score years and ten, he was yet immersed in a large professional business, and that he died as a lawyer with "harness on his back," without abatement of his intellectual force in his practice, so long continued — beyond a half century I think — in his double service on the Bench and at the Bar.

Now, sir, looking back, a large tract of time is covered. Judge Davies, when I first knew him at the Bar, was at the noon of his life. I remember he occupied offices in Wall Street, below the old Merchants' Exchange which was afterwards destroyed by the great fire of December, 1835. I remember him there as a partner of Judge Foote, I myself at that time being a young student of law and a clerk in the office of my preceptor, Seth P. Staples.

I came from that day into contact with him in the course of the practice of his office and the office in which I took part as student and clerk, and came then to know him very well by the characteristics which I think he displayed, without any great change, down to the close of his life. He was then largely engaged in connection with the interests of corporations, and in the general practice of commercial law, which grew up largely into the care of estates and trusts, and which became the great business which he, with his son and associates, was in at the close of his long professional life.

Now, sir, I do not wish to idealize; I do not wish to indulge in any extravagant eulogies upon any man. I think we are held here, upon this occasion as upon all others, to a sacred observance of the truth. I do not think that Mr. Davies was a man of genius, but he was better than a man of genius, in the practical business of life. He was a man of excellent talents, thoroughly disciplined by practical affairs, devoting himself with great industry, with great fidelity and integrity to the practice of that profession to which he had committed himself; and during his long professional life, guarding, by advice and the pursuit of litigation in the courts of justice, the important and imperiled interests of clients which were committed to his care and direction; and it was because he was a man of great capacity for labor, of great industry and a master of the learning which comes from continued study; because he attended with the utmost fidelity to the preparation of the details of his cases which came into court to be tried before a jury or to be argued before a bench, that he came in time to be the learned, experienced,

able, safe lawyer that he was for many years before his death.

I speak of him, therefore, in that character, and with these characteristics which are common; not characteristics of genius, which works by so many subtleties and undiscerned signs, but characteristics which are common to the race and common to so many of our young men who come to the Bar with an honorable sense of professional duties and the purpose to make themselves good lawyers and to be faithful in the discharge of professional trusts.

Now, sir, but a few words more in this connection. Judge Davies early acquired a reputation in the general practice at the Bar, and while holding the official position of Corporation Counsel of this city, became widely known as a sound, learned and safe lawyer, of perfect integrity in the practice of his profession; and then by incessant devotion to his duty he advanced from that early position of reputation to the distinctions and to the immense business which he afterwards acquired at the Bar, and the fame which he justly acquired on the Bench, for which all these earlier labors had been but a preparation.

I wish to emphasize just here, near the close of what I have to say, that this reputation of fifty years was not made amid the competitions of a feeble Bar. I recall the great names of the profession when I was a student; the names of the eminent lawyers who were his competitors; the Sedgwicks, the Emmetts, Strong, Staples, Anthon, Lord, Cutting, Ogden Hoffman, James T. Brady and the Grahams. It was a great Bar; a Bar distinguished not only for its learning, but for its eloquence — an eloquence

which we now know only by tradition; for the urgencies of the forensic business of this day have made the specific cultivation of forensic eloquence a thing of the past. But great eloquence and great learning and great power in advocacy, distinguished the gentlemen I have named, and many others then conspicuous at the Bar; and it was by contention with these athletes of the Bar that Mr. Davies rose to a foremost place in the profession and acquired the great business which he held down to the close of his life.

Let me say, then, echoing my friend, that this occasion has its lessons; and its lessons especially to the younger members of the Bar who survive him — the lesson of labor, the lesson of unswerving integrity, the lesson of absolute devotion to the rights of clients, — the lesson of a scrupulous care for the reputation of an honorable Bar, always to be considered, preserved and maintained in the life of the lawyer. If the younger members of the Bar will take to heart the lesson of such a professional life as that of Mr. Davies they will understand how he reached the eminence and the success to which he attained; and to them especially, — as to ourselves, their seniors, — I commend the impressive lesson of Mr. Davies' life as a lawyer and a Judge.

REMARKS OF JAMES C. CARTER, ESQ.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bar, — The committee in charge of these commemorative proceedings did me the honor of asking me to say something to the resolutions which were to be offered to the late Mr. Justice

Davies. It would have been very gratifying to me to accept, and I would gladly have accepted, the grateful office; but the urgencies of a then, and still, pending laborious trial did not leave at my disposal even the few hours which would be necessary for the preparation of a memorial in any respect worthy of such a character and such a career, and I was obliged to decline.

I cannot, however, forbear to give utterance now to a few almost unpremeditated thoughts, not so much by way of tribute to the memory of our departed friend, as, in some sort, a satisfaction to my own sentiments of gratitude and friendship.

Coming to the City of New York immediately upon my graduation from college, now thirty years ago, with letters introducing me to the late Judge William Kent, who kindly invited me to a place in his office as a student, I found Mr. Davies then in partnership with him. Upon the dissolution of that partnership, a year and a half later, I became managing clerk for Mr. Davies; and in these relations, at this early period, formed an acquaintance and friendship with him which continued down to the last moment of his life wholly uninterrupted, although during this period long intervals occurred without any meeting between us; yet, whenever we did meet, it was with the same warmth of friendship and the same affection on his part which he had exhibited towards me when I made my first acquaintance with him.

I need not add one word to what has been said so well by Professor Dwight and Mr. Van Cott in reference to his professional and judicial character and career at this Bar. All that has been said upon that subject will receive the

approving assent of his contemporaries and those who are familiar with his life and efforts. We shall not, perhaps, inscribe his name upon the roll of the selected few who, by reason of their brilliant abilities and profound attainments, have been enabled to deepen and extend the foundations and enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge; but he does occupy, and will long continue to occupy, a conspicuous place among that large body of able and distinguished men, who, during a long series of years, have had charge in the highest courts of the State, of the practical administration of justice between man and man, and between the public and individuals. This is the reputation he has fairly won, and it is an honorable and worthy fame.

I must say one word as to the other characteristics of Judge Davies. I think he was a very ambitious man — ambitious, and who is not, to obtain a competency of the material comforts and blessings of this life; ambitious for a distinguished place in the profession to which he was so much attached; ambitious to gain for himself that position in the estimation of the people of the State which would command general attention and respect. But at no time did these objects, however dazzling they might appear to him, have the tendency to smother, or even check, the sensibilities of a warm and tender heart. You know, Mr. President, as well as I, and both of us know better than most, how warm and tender that heart was. I never heard him speak — I might, perhaps, make a special exception growing out of a peculiar case — but, with that exception, I never heard him speak of a single member of the Bar or the Bench, whether young or old, whether rivals or beneath or above his rivalry, with any feeling of malignity

or hostility or with anything but kindness. He used, on the contrary, to speak of all his contemporaries, who had gained distinguished places by their brilliant efforts at the Bar, with the admiration which a generous mind always accords to the labors of his rivals. The whole Bar remember his courtesy towards them while he occupied a place on the Supreme Court Bench, the devotion which he brought to his duties, the readiness with which he always gave his efforts and labors in their behalf — ready at all times to surrender his leisure and ease to the multiplied ex parte applications, and other chamber business which often impose such heavy burdens upon a Judge. To the younger members of the Bar his courtesy was never failing, and especially to many who like myself, had been students or clerks in his office.

We used sometimes to amuse ourselves, as young men will, over some of his supposed peculiarities of language or manner; but who is there of us that now remain who remembers him with any other sentiment than veneration and respect? I never met with a success which did not seem to give him joy. I never suffered a misfortune which, brought to his knowledge, did not seem to affect him with honest grief. I have heard him pour out his soul in gratitude over the paternal kindness shown to him at the very outset of his career by Judge Conkling, the father of our late distinguished Senator, and tears would come into his eyes as he dwelt upon the long friendship between William Kent and himself. These are some of the qualities of heart which distinguished Judge Davies, and I felt, in view of my long acquaintance with him, that I could hardly allow this occasion to pass without some allusion to them.

I heartily join, sir, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolutions.

Judge Davies married, July 1, 1835, Rebecca Waldo Tappan, born November 5, 1812, died February 24, 1884, daughter of John and Sarah (Salisbury) Tappan.

Children:

(1) Henry Eugene, born July 2, 1836, died September 6, 1894. Educated in private schools in New York, attended Harvard and Williams and graduated from Columbia College in 1857. Admitted to the Bar, 1857, and began practice in New York same year. Served in the Civil War as Captain of the 5th New York Vol. Infantry from April 23, 1861, until August, 1861, when he was promoted to Major of the Second New York Cavalry. In this Regiment, which formed part of the Army of the Potomac, he served as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel until September 16, 1863, when he was appointed Brigadier General U. S. Vols. In October, 1864, he was commissioned Brevet Major General U. S. Vols., and on May 4, 1865, commissioned Major General U. S. Vols., and assigned to command the Middle District of Alabama, in which duty he was engaged until January 1, 1866, when he resigned.

He resumed his practice in New York, where he held the office of Public Administrator from 1866 to 1869 and United States Assistant District Attorney from 1870 to 1873. He married, August 10, 1858, Julia Rich, daughter of John T. and Julia (Van Voorhies) Rich.

Child:

(1) Henry Eugene, born November 7, 1869, died September 5, 1925; married, June 4, 1895, Louisa Ver Planck Knevals, born September 14, 1872, daughter of D. C. Ver Planck and Mary L. (Van Wagenen) Knevals.

Children:

(i) Henry Eugene, born June 1, 1896; married, November 30, 1922, Kathryn Louise Ross, daughter of Walter S. and Elizabeth (Newman) Ross.

Children:

(*i*) Henry Eugene, III, born May 12, 1922.

(*ii*) Ross Ogden, born October 20, 1923.

(*iii*) Mary Elizabeth, born March 5, 1926.

(ii) Katharine Ver Planck, born July 22, 1904; married, June 8, 1932, Henry Ralph Anderson.

(iii) Madelaine Waldo, born June 22, 1907; married, October 4, 1932, Chauncey Diecks.

(2) Charles Frederick, born June 27, 1838, died December 3, 1865. Connected with the Australian Shipping House of which Sir Roderick W. Cameron was president. Served during the Civil War as Lieutenant of the 5th New York Vols. Appointed Major and Paymaster of U. S. Vols. in July, 1861. Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel in recognition of his excellent service, June, 1865. Unmarried.

(3) Sarah Tappan, born March 16, 1840, died March 6, 1843.

(4) William Gilbert, born March 21, 1842, died July 24, 1910. Graduated Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1860, and studied at the University of Leipsic, Germany. Admitted to the Bar and began practice in New York in 1863. Served with the 22d Regiment, New York State Militia during the Civil War. Resumed practice in New York and became Solicitor-General for the Mutual Life Insurance Company until his resignation in 1894. Married, December 15, 1870, Lucy Carter Rice, born April 21, 1852, died October 6, 1921, daughter of Governor Alexander Hamilton and Augusta (McKim) Rice, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Child:

(1) Augusta McKim, born March 19, 1872;

married, April 25, 1900, Louis Mansfield Ogden, born January 12, 1867, son of E. Hudson and Martha (Goodrich) Ogden. No children.

(5) Julien Tappan, born September 25, 1845, died May 6, 1920. Educated in the public schools of New York, Dr. Reed's Private School, Geneva, New York, and graduated Columbia College, 1866. Served with the 22d Regiment, New York State Militia during the Civil War. Studied law in the office of the Hon. Alexander W. Bradford. Admitted to the Bar and associated in practice with his father. Vice-President of the Bar Association of New York City; Vice-President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Married, April 22, 1869, Alice Townsend Martin, daughter of the Hon. Henry H. Martin of Albany, New York.

Children:

(1) Julien Townsend, born February 20, 1870, died March 8, 1917. Educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated Columbia College, 1891. Attended Harvard Law School two years, and served a clerkship in the office of Joseph H. Choate. Admitted to the Bar, June, 1894. January 20-28, 1895, served in Troop A, N. G., S. N. Y. Married, November 22, 1894, Marie Rose de Garmendia,

daughter of Carlos Guillaums and Nannie (Spaulding) de Garmendia.

Children:

(i) Julien Townsend, born August 13, 1895; married (first), Faith Robinson; married (second), Mary Quinn.

Children of the first marriage:

(*i*) Julien Townsend, born May 3, 1921.

(*ii*) Faith Robinson, born April 11, 1924.

(*iii*) John Robinson, born October 21, 1927.

(ii) Alice Martin, born March 12, 1897; married, June 24, 1916, Henry Sellers McKee.

Children:

(*i*) Henry Sellers, Jr., born April 13, 1917, died March 21, 1923.

(*ii*) Julien Davies, born June 13, 1919.

(*iii*) Marie Rose, born September 10, 1921.

(*iv*) Richard Gilpen, born September 10, 1922.

(iii) Marie Rose, born September 19, 1898, died October 3, 1913.

(iv) Phoebe Thorne, born September 29, 1900; married (first), Walter Josiah Sutherland; married (second), Peter Jordan Savage.

Children of the first marriage:

(*i*) Walter, Jr., born May 10, 1921.

(*ii*) Alice Davies, born January 2, 1924.

(II) Alice, born 1871, died 1885.

(III) Helen, born 1872, died 1877.

(IV) Thomas Alfred, born 1873, died 1877.

(V) Ethel, born March 19, 1876, died February 24, 1935; married, August 9, 1902, Archibald Gourlie Thacher, born January 16, 1876, son of George and Isabel (Gourlie) Thacher.

Children:

(i) Alice Davies, born December 2, 1906, died January 20, 1907.

(ii) Archibald Gourlie, Jr., born November 24, 1907; married, May 27, 1933, Anna Jones Highbyman.

(iii) Isabel Davies, born June 4,

1910; married, December 28, 1931, Frederick Thayer Merrill.

(VI) Frederick Martin, born September 12, 1877, died May 2, 1915; married, April 27, 1901, Emily O'Neil, born March 15, 1877, daughter of Eugene M. and Emily (Seeley) O'Neil.

Children:

(i) Emily O'Neil, born May 9, 1903, died May 23, 1935; married (first), William H. Vanderbilt; (second), Sigourney Thayer; (third), Raome Whitfield.

(ii) Frederick Martin, born August 6, 1905; married, December 6, 1930, Diana Dodge.

(iii) Audrey, born January 14, 1911. Unmarried.

(VII) Cornelia Sherman, born October 21, 1882, died September 8, 1918. Unmarried.

(6) Theodore Frelinghuysen, born January 15, 1847, died March 15, 1875. Educated at Dr. Reed's Private School and Hobart College, Geneva, New York. Upon leaving college in 1866, he traveled extensively and in 1868 was attaché to the American Mission at the Court of Prussia, under Hon. George Bancroft, then American Minister. Returned to New York,

and devoted himself to literature. Author of "Losing to Win." Unmarried.

(7) Francis Herbert, born September 15, 1849, died February 27, 1906. Educated at Dr. Reed's Private School in Geneva. Engaged in banking until 1870 when he established himself as one of the pioneers in sheep husbandry at Pueblo, New Mexico, and returned to New York in 1874. Married, April 27, 1876, Cornelia Sarah Rokenbaugh, born October 21, 1853, died October 28, 1905, daughter of Samuel Henry and Cornelia (Scott) Rokenbaugh. No children.

(8) Helen, born June 9, 1851; married (first), October 20, 1875, Charles Emory Tainter, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Johnson) Tainter; married (second), Rev. Lewis A. Lanpher.

Children:

(1) Charles Davies, born in Worcester, September 12, 1876, died in White Plains, New York, August 7, 1928; married, September 29, 1903, Alice Beatrice Pell, born in New York, February 3, 1883, daughter of George H. and Alice (Bates) Pell.

Children:

(i) Alice Beatrice, born December 2, 1904; married, January 24, 1929, Reynal de St. Michele Thébaud.

(ii) Davies, born February 18, 1907; married, October 24, 1933, Mary Louise Kenyon.

(iii) Audrey Helen, born April 12, 1909; married, June 5, 1935, Philip E. Beach.

(II) Rebecca Waldo, born December 6, 1877, died November 2, 1882.

(III) Louis Swift, born March 7, 1883, died February 2, 1928; married (first), September 14, 1903, Marian Briggs; (second), November 22, 1911, Janey Dudley.

Child of the first marriage:

(i) Julienne Marion, born September 25, 1904, died June 4, 1924.

Child of the second marriage:

(i) Janet, born March 7, 1914; married, October 25, 1935, Hedge Wickwire.

(9) Lucy, born March 27, 1853, died March 4, 1896; married, April 21, 1875, Dr. Samuel Swift, born August 4, 1849, died July 28, 1896.

Children:

(1) Martha, born July 27, 1879; married, June 1, 1899, George Clay Hollister, born September 8, 1871.

Children:

(i) Martha, born July 30, 1904; married, October 16, 1926, Richard E. Burdett.

(ii) Anita, born February 12, 1906; married, November 10, 1928, Frederick M. Bundy.

(iii) Dickerman, born May 24, 1910.

(iv) Patricia, born May 25, 1917.

(II) Samuel, born December 14, 1886. Unmarried.

EUNICE RUTH DAVIES, daughter of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies, was born in Oswegatchie, New York, March 5, 1807, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 25, 1839.

She married, July 2, 1827, William Henry Scovill, son of James and Alathea (Lamson) Scovill of Waterbury, Connecticut. (*See Scovill Line.*)

THOMAS ALFRED DAVIES, son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies, was born December 3, 1809, in Oswegatchie, where he died August 19, 1899. He was educated at Dr. Allen's School, Hyde Park, on-the-Hudson, and was appointed to the

United States Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1825. He graduated July 1, 1829, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Infantry. He was ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien on the extreme Western frontier of the United States now in the state of Wisconsin. Lieutenant Davies was given charge of building the barracks at the Fort and was so engaged when he received orders from the War Department to report at once to Colonel Thayer, Superintendent of the Military Academy. He became ill on his way east and did not arrive at West Point until the fall of 1830. He was appointed Assistant Engineer under Major Douglass, then Professor of Engineering at the Academy, and ordered to proceed to Pennsylvania to survey the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad — the third railroad project in the United States. While engaged in this work he designed the first models of various sizes of T rails ever made in the United States. He remained in Pennsylvania until October, 1831, when he resigned his commission and moved to New York where he entered the dry goods house of Goodhue & Company as a clerk. He had decided to give up his military career and to engage in business on his own account

which he did after a year in the employ of Goodhue & Company. He established himself in the real estate business in New York and was successful from the very beginning. He accumulated a fortune in a comparatively short time but lost heavily in the Panic of 1837. With keen foresight, he invested what remained of his means in real estate on Manhattan Island, and in time these investments produced for him another fortune. When the panic was over, he secured a position as Assistant Engineer to Horatio Allen, who was in charge of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. In 1840, he built two large stores on the corner of John and Dutch Streets and in 1847, he purchased the home of his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, at 678 Broadway, which was his residence for twenty years. He was a member of the committee of Broadway property owners who opposed the first Broadway Railroad. When it became apparent that graft and corruption had entered into this project, and that the franchise was to be given away, Mr. Davies, who attended the meeting of the Aldermen, addressed them as follows: "If the Aldermen determine that the necessities of the community require the building of this Railroad, and determine to give away this franchise, I now make a bona fide offer to give to the city one million

dollars, and give security for the payment for this franchise." As a result, public opinion was aroused, the Courts interfered, several Aldermen were sentenced to jail and the grant was canceled.

When the Civil War broke out, Lieutenant Davies was among the first to offer his services to the Government and on May 15, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment of New York Volunteers and immediately ordered with his regiment to the defense of Washington, then threatened by the Confederate forces.

Colonel Davies' military education, experience and previous service rendered him an efficient and valued officer, and the regiment under his command became one of the best in the service. Its excellent record during the war bears witness to the ability and soldierly qualities of its commander.

In the summer of 1861, Colonel Davies was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of the Army of the Potomac, and led the advance on the march to Centreville. On the day of the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was placed in command of the Fifth Division, and with a portion of his troops at Blackburn's Ford, resisted

and defeated with severe losses a determined attack designed by the enemy to turn the left flank of the Union Army, which, if successful, would have routed out the entire army, and possibly have resulted in the capture of Washington. When the attacking force on the right had been repulsed and was in retreat, Colonel Davies fell back with his force to Centreville, and took a position on the Heights, and in command of the only troops that had not suffered defeat during the day, he covered the retreat of the army, and checked the pursuit of the Confederates. He held his position until twelve o'clock at night, and then received orders to march his command to Fairfax Court House and from there to Alexandria. The troops under Colonel Davies felt great dissatisfaction and disappointment when General McDowell in his report of the battle failed to mention the victory on the left. The officers under Colonel Davies asked him to call the General's attention to the omission, and to ask him to amend his report. Colonel Davies did so, and received a reply from General McDowell, stating that this had been done and that the War Department had been notified of the error. As a result Colonel Davies was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers and transferred to the Western Armies, commanded by General Halleck.

General Davies was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the advance upon Corinth. In that battle his division engaged the whole force of the enemy, displaying great gallantry and suffering severe losses. General Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Tennessee, in general orders, mentioned General Davies and his command for their gallant conduct. On June 11, 1865, General Davies received his commission as Brevet Major General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services." He resigned his commission and mustered out of service August 24, 1865, and returned to private life in New York.

His properties in the city had been badly managed by agents during his absence and he found himself a comparatively poor man, when contrasted with his friends and neighbors who had remained at home. He immediately set about to retrieve his losses, which he did in a remarkably short time and for the third time accumulated a fortune. In 1869-70, he built his residence at 610 Fifth Avenue, where he lived until his death. He foresaw the Panic of 1873 and disposed of all his vacant property in 1872, which proved to be a wise move. While most

of his business activity was in real estate he also engaged in several manufacturing enterprises. He had an inventive mind and patented several appliances and devices for use in railway service, some of which were successful and highly profitable. In later life he wrote a book "How To Make Money and How To Keep It" which at the time attracted considerable attention.

General Davies was gifted with a logical and philosophical mind and wrote and published a series of interesting and valuable books on theological subjects. His writing displayed earnest thought and exceptional analytical reasoning and research.

He also published a series of writing on geology and "Cosmogony, or the Mysteries of Creation," the purpose of which was to harmonize the account of Creation, as given in Genesis, with the action of existing laws of nature. This was followed by "Genesis Disclosed," and "Adam and Ha-Adam," "An Answer to Hugh Miller," "An Appeal of a Layman to the Committees on the Revision of the English Version of the Holy Scriptures, to have the name Adame restored to the Genglish Genesis, where it has been left out by former Translators."

General Davies was strongly attached to his family

and to the homestead at Black Lake, where he often visited and made many improvements. When his elder brother, John Foote Davies, became involved in financial difficulties, he came promptly to the rescue and purchased the farm which he deeded to his brother as a home for him and his descendants. He erected a family monument on the grounds near the homestead, dedicated to the memory of his parents, and on which their and their children's names are inscribed. General Davies was, throughout his life, an Episcopalian and was one of the oldest and most influential members of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York. He married, August 21, 1844, Maria (DeShields) White of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. She was born January 12, 1812, and died October 24, 1891. No children.

Arms: Argent, a chevron sable in the dexter quarter a trefoil of the second.

Crest: An oak tree proper.

Motto: Loyalty and truth.

(A. W. Foote: "The Foote Family.")

FOOTE

THE surname Foote or Foot, according to Bardsley's: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," is said to designate a residence near the foot of a hill or slope and therefore classed as a place name. Another theory is that its origin is derived from the baptismal, "the son of Fot," which seems more probable as in the many instances in which the name appears in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, no reference is made to locality.

The Foot family were of County Kent, England, and possessed of large estates in Cornwall during the fifteenth century. Nathaniel Foote, the progenitor of the family in America, was one of three brothers who are said to have immigrated to New England from Shalford Parish, Colchester, County Kent, England.

NATHANIEL FOOTE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1593, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1644. He is first mentioned in New England records in 1633, when he was made a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, and came to Connecticut about 1635-36. He was assigned a

lot of ten acres at the first distribution of land in Wethersfield in 1640. He was appointed delegate to the General Court in 1641 and 1642. An inventory of his property dated November 20, 1644, gives the value of his estate as £380-17-0.

Nathaniel Foote married, in England, about 1615, Elizabeth Deming, born about 1595, and died July 28, 1683. She married (second), about 1646, Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of Connecticut.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth, born about 1616, died September 8, 1700; married, in 1638, Josiah Churchill, of Wethersfield.

(2) Nathaniel, born about 1620, died in 1655; married, in 1646, Elizabeth Smith.

(3) Mary, born about 1623; married (first), in 1642, John Stoddard, of Wethersfield; (second), in 1674, John Goodrich, of Wethersfield; (third), Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut.

(4) Robert, of whom further.

(5) Frances, born in 1629; married (first), in 1648, John Dickinson, of Hadley, Massachusetts; (second), in 1677, Francis Barnard, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(6) Sarah, born about 1632, died in 1673; married, in 1652, Jeremiah Judson, of Stratford, Conn.

(7) Rebecca, born about 1634, died in Hadley, April 6, 1701; married (first), about 1657, Lieutenant Philip Smith, of Hadley; (second), October 2, 1688, Major Aaron Cook, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

ROBERT FOOTE, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, was born in England about 1627, and died in Branford, Connecticut, in 1681. He removed from Wethersfield to Wallingford, about 1659, and to Branford, in 1678.

He married, in 1659, Sarah Potter, baptized August 22, 1641, daughter of William and Frances Potter of New Haven, Connecticut.

Children:

(1) Nathaniel, born April 13, 1660, died in 1714; married Tabitha Bishop.

(2) Sarah, born February 12, 1662; married (first), August 13, 1682, Isaac Curtis; (second), August 9, 1714, Nathaniel How.

(3) Joseph, born March 6, 1664, died March 6, 1751; married (first), in 1690, Abigail Johnson; (second), in 1710, Sarah Rose; (third), September 8, 1741, Susannah Frisbie.

(4) Elizabeth, born March 6, 1666, died in May, 1730; married, January 12, 1685, John Graves.

(5) Samuel, born May 14, 1668, died in 1696; married, in 1694, Abigail Barker.

(6) John, of whom further.

(7) Stephen (twin), born December 14, 1672, died October 23, 1762; married (first), in 1702, Elizabeth Nash; (second), June 27, 1739, Hannah Howd.

(8) Dr. Isaac (twin), born December 14, 1672, died February 11, 1758; married, in 1709, Rebecca Dickerman.

JOHN FOOTE, son of Robert and Sarah (Potter) Foote, was born July 24, 1670, in Branford, where he died in 1713.

He married, in 1696, Mary.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth (twin), born in 1697, died in 1725; married, in 1720, Caleb Parmelee, Jr.

(2) Mary (twin), born in 1697; married (first), February 8, 1715, John Chedwey; (second), Nathaniel Luddington.

(3) Thomas, of whom further.

(4) John, born in 1700, died January 26, 1777; married (first), December 25, 1733, Elizabeth Frisbie; (second), Abigail Frisbie.

(5) Samuel, born in 1702, died young.

(6) Jonathan, born in 1704, died June 26, 1754; married, June 14, 1727, Lydia Sutliff.

(7) Patience, born in 1706; married, January 13, 1726, Daniel Palmer, Jr.

FOOTE

Dr. Thomas Foote, son of John and Mary Foote, was born in Branford, in 1699, and died in Plymouth, December 19, 1776. He married Elizabeth Sutliff, daughter of John and Hannah Sutliff.

Children:

(1) Samuel, born in 1723, died June 9, 1776; married, June 5, 1750, Mary Lyon. She married (second), Timothy Judd.

(2) Jemima, born in 1725, died May 20, 1779; married, April 19, 1748, Abraham Hickox.

(3) Elizabeth, born in 1728, died February 16, 1807; married, May 26, 1765, Noah Griggs.

(4) Ebenezer, born in 1730, died December 23, 1763; married, June 17, 1752, Martha Moss.

(5) Timothy, born in 1735, died May 8, 1799; married (first), June 5, 1755, Mary Garnsey; (second), March 11, 1778, Lucy (Parks) Wheeler.

(6) Dr. Nathan, born January 25, 1737, died July 25, 1808; married, June 12, 1759, Mavinia Selkrigg.

(7) Thomas, born May 10, 1740, died February 18, 1803; married (first), May 17, 1762, Rebecca Dowd; (second), after 1799, Ann (Baldwin) Adams.

(8) John, of whom further.

(9) Jacob, born October 30, 1744, died April 6, 1810; married (first), December 25, 1776,

Esther Doolittle; (second), May 26, 1791, Rhode Saxton.

(10) Joseph, born April 3, 1747, died June 29, 1789; married Thankful Ives, November 6, 1768.

(11) Isaac, born March 25, 1750, died June, 1834; married, August 21, 1770, Sarah Selkrigg.

CAPTAIN JOHN FOOTE, son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Sutliff) Foote, was born in Waterbury, August 24, 1742, and died July 5, 1809. He served in the Revolutionary War.

He married (first), July 26, 1764, Esther Mattoon, born in 1744, died March 10, 1769, daughter of David Mattoon. He married (second), July 20, 1769, Mary Peck, born in 1745, died November 22, 1822.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Ebenezer, born April 16, 1765, died February 16, 1768.

(2) John, born December 17, 1766, died August 12, 1772.

Children of the second marriage:

(1) Esther Mattoon, born July 30, 1770; married, June 26, 1788, Isaac Edwards.

(2) Ruth, of whom further.

(3) Ebenezer, born July 6, 1773; married, in 1812, Elizabeth Colt.

(4) John, born April 25, 1775, died 1806. Unmarried.

(5) Mary, born January 24, 1778; married (first), Samuel Howes; (second), in 1806, Amos Lane, of Ogdensburg, New York.

(6) Sabrea, born June 29, 1779, died January 27, 1780.

(7) Sabrea, born March 11, 1781, died April 12, 1854; married, January 1, 1802, Silas Scovill.

(8) Lavania, born April 29, 1787; married Joseph York, of Ogdensburg, New York.

(9) Samuel Alfred, born December 17, 1790; married (first), in 1813, Marian Fowler; (second), in 1823, Jane Campbell.

RUTH FOOTE, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Peck) Foote, was born August 29, 1771. She married, December 27, 1792, Thomas John Davies, son of John and Eunice (Hotchkiss) Davies. (*See Davies Line.*)

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